

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.

SATURDAY, 6 JULY, 1833.

[NO. 2255.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office on Monday next, the 8th Instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
BOMBAY, G. NOTON.
TOWN HALL, Clerk of the Peace.
6th July, 1833.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Committee will take place at the CLUB ROOM, this day, at 1 o'clock, p.m.
A Ballot for the admission of Candidates will also be held at 3 o'clock.
Club Room, 1st July, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOAO CONSTANCIO DE SA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DOMINGOS FRANCISCO GONSALVES, a Creditor of the said JOAO CONSTANCIO DE SA, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 5th July, 1833.

PATCH,
PROCTOR

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito applicação a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombay, que Cartas de Administracão de todos os bens, e moveis, direito e credito de JOAO CONSTANCIO de SA, ja defuncto, Portuguez habitante em Bombay, fossem concedidas a DOMINGOS FRANCISCO GONSALVES, Credor do dito JOAO CONSTANCIO de SA, todas as pessoas interessadas nisto são por esta avizada do mesmo.—Datado a 5 de Julho 1833.

JAS. PATCH,
PROCURADOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were the property of HEERAJEE COWASJEE COLLAH, late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee merchant; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized, dated this 5th day of July, 1833.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

नवद्वार-मण्डल

मनार-दीराज-कायश-कोला-श्री-मुमलवालो-पारशी-वेपारी-होते-नेनी शरने-माल-मील-कतनु-अमती-आरनी-मु-लेवा-शाउ-श्री-मुमलनी-जुही-फेदर-नी-शुपरी-म-फेदर-मो-अहे-संमल-परम-म-श्री-मुमलवालो-पारशी-वेपारी-मे-अर-ज-की-को-मे-म-ने-म-ले-मे-वा-श-ते-श-र-वे-लो-को-मे-को-मे-ना-आ-श-ता-हो-मे-ने-ना-आ-ने-अ-हे-र-या-मे-ता-५-मी-जु-ला-ज-१८३३

हय-अमली-कु-मारी-श-व-श्री-ल.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "La Balguerie," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.
Bombay, 29th. July, 1833.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

ENGRAVING AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

M. R. A. W. ELLIOTT respectfully solicits the Gentry and Public of the Presidency and Outstations, for their orders in the above line, which he assures them will meet with every attention, and be expeditiously and satisfactorily executed.

As a practice prevails, where Ladies and Gentlemen give commissions to their Servants or other people about them for Engraving or Card-printing, and of their getting it executed in a very inferior manner by their friends at a low rate, and charging a high price, Mr. E. requests—where it is practicable—that Orders be sent direct to him at his residence, ELPHINSTONE'S BELT, BYCULLA. N. B. CARDS SUPPLIED.

ON Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned property viz:—Brass iron Nails, Trunk and Chain Ditto, Nail cutters, Gun screws, Brass and Iron Butt Hinges, Bramah Locks, Pewter Table spoons, Watch screw plates, English Bandanna Handkerchiefs, 8 Kegs of 3½ Dozen each of Dunbar's English bottled Pale Ale, Pairs of Blankets, Blue, Green, and Black Bead neck-laces, a variety of Books, a Gold Hunting watch, with Gold chain and seals, by VULLIAMY, and an 8 Day clock, by Morris.

ALSO,
An Invoice of English made Furniture consisting of new mahogany dining tables, dining room chairs and couches of the latest fashion.

AT NOON,
About 25 Hhds. of rejected Hodgson's Pale Ale, recently imported, with sundry other goods and any Horses, Carriages, or Cattle that may offer.

GUM ARABIC.

FOR Sale by Public Auction at the Rooms of FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. at 1 p. m. on Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, twenty three Cases of Gum Arabic ready packed in Cases.
Nesbit Lane, 6th July, 1833.

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, the 9th Instant, will hold their usual weekly Auction, and dispose of for the best without limit, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—Plated Ware, consisting of Curry Dishes, Salvers, Bottle stands, Fruit and Liquor Frames, Egg stands, Table Pedestals, Chamber and Cabin Candlesticks, double and single branch wall-shades, Cut and plain Glass-ware, in great variety, Piece Goods—consisting of fine and coarse Russia Duck, coarse Woolens, &c. A small Invoice of Hard Ware—comprising Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Iron and Pewter Spoons, Dog Chains, Fish Hooks, Pewter Tea Pots, Wood Screws, &c. A few remaining handsome dinner services of Queen's Ware, about 60 dozens of Bass' Beer, sundry other Beer, Wines and Liquors; and a variety of useful Household Furniture; and at 1 p. m. a few serviceable Vehicles, Saddle and Draught Horses.
Forbes Street, 6th July, 1833.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, —YATES AND CO. will sell by public auction, the following goods, on the Premises, in Hummum Street:—Europe Boots and Shoes, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Double and Single Barrelled Detonating Guns, Riding and Buggy Whips, Broad Cloth, Carpenter's Brass Furniture, Cork Screws, Riding Belts, a small batch of Horton and Long's Sherry and Madeira, Argand Lamps, Fancy Waistcoat pieces, Ladies hair pins, Ladies Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Ladies Saddles, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Japanned Ware, and a great variety of other articles, and, AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up, several handsome hanging brown Lamps of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lights. The whole of the above will be sold without the least reserve.

The lots to be cleared away immediately.
Hummum Street, 6th July, 1833.

E DULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 8th Inst., at their rooms, Sundry Goods, consisting of Double and Single Branch Plated Wall-shades, 1st and 2d size Glass Bottom Hanging Lamps, Europe Foolscap Paper, Letter Paper, Cork Screws, thick Leather Hand Gloves, a small quantity of Port and Lisbon Wine, Cheroots, Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A few articles belonging to the Estate of the late M. Roux.
Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen. Rupees 16 per dozen.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior Phelan's highly flavoured Claret, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.
Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in
Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles
Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in
Pints, in cases of 6
doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120
Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
Dady's Buildings, 6th July, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co. Brown's Canteen Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees..... 20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 .. 16 " "
Muscatel 1 .. 20 " "
Epernay Champagne, 1 & 2, 35 " "
Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,
A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.
Church Lane, 6th July, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of MESSRS. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz:—
Claret in pints (imported per Victory) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto.. Ditto, 2d do..... 10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditto
Old Constantia, in pints.....15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy.....15.....ditto.
Whiskey.....18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....10.....ditto.
Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RAGOB A JEWJEE, Prabhoo, Inhabitant of Bombay, having purchased from MANOCK BOYE, Widow of the late MOTTEE PURSHOTUM, (Khatree) a Dwelling House on Fuzundaree ground, on Moombadavie Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of Ragoonathjee Madowjee, Prabhoo; any person or persons, having any claims by way of mortgage, or inheritable rights thereon, are requested to make known the same to the said RAGOB A JEWJEE, within 14 days from the date hereof.—Dated 5th July 1833.

नवद्वार-मण्डल

राजोभा-जवाज-परतु-श्री-मुमलनी-रेवे-वा-श्री-मे-पर-द-दी-मी-न-कु-पर-मु-वे-दे-मे-क-मां-ले-कु-भा-ज-ते-मो-ती-पर-शी-द-म-अ-त-री-नी-वी-द-वा-पा-शे-धी-वे-या-नु-ली-धुं-के-ती-श्री-भा-द-र-फो-र-म-म-भा-दे-वी-नी-र-श-ता-पर-रा-ना-द-ज-मा-हा-ध-व-ज-पर-तु-नी-प-डी-श-मे-के-मे-कु-पर-द-मे-क-मे-क-अ-ध-वा-मे-को-नो-गी-र-वी-दा-वो-अ-ध-वा-मां-ग-ल-अ-ध-वा-ले-हे-ल-अ-ध-वा-व-र-शी-अ-ध-वा-पी-ज-फ-ंध-री-त-नो-दा-वो-पो-य-ती-हे-मे-ती-रा-डी-भा-ज-वा-ज-ने-मा-ज-धी-दी-न-१४-नी-मु-द-त-मे-अ-हे-र-द-रे-ता-५-मी-जु-ला-ज-१८३३

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service; and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FIRST FREDERIKSNAGORE, ALIAS SERAMPORE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, OF 1833.

SCHEME.			
1	PRIZE	of.....	Sa. Rs. 40,000
1	"	"	20,000
1	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	5,000
6	"	"Rs.1,000 each."	6,000
10	"	" 500 "	5,000
50	"	" 100 "	5,000
250	"	" 80 "	20,000

320 Prizes. 1,11,000
1680 Blanks.

2000 Tickets.

Five hundred Tickets will be drawn on each day. The first drawing will take place on the 2d of October next, and the whole four drawings shall be completed on or before the 10th of November next.

The Capital prize of Sicca Rupees 40,000, shall be put into the Wheel on the last day of Drawing.

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place at Fredericksnagore, under the superintendence of the Magistrate, M. C. Boeck, and Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta.

Whole Tickets.....at 76 Rs. each.
Half....Do....." 39 " "
Quarter Do....." 20 " "

TERMS—CASH.
Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at Rs. 550 each.
Do....do.....Flint....do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, do.
Received per Lady Ruffles, direct from the Maker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SURUSVUTTY BOYE, Widow of the late SUCCARAM VENCAJEE and SEW-SUNKER SUCCARAMJEE, have contracted to mortgage their Dwelling House situated in New Oart, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Girgaum, between the houses of Dinnanath Mancojee, and the late Ramjee Heerajee. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, thereon, by way of mortgage or inheritable right, are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. HENRY COLLINS, Attorney at Law, within 10 days from the date hereof.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency are hereby respectfully informed, that a small Violin Band, capable of performing Operas, Quadrilles, Valtzes, &c. in a superior manner, are to be procured on a short notice, by reference to MATHIAS De FREITAS, at No. 8, Girgaum Road, near the Residence of JUGGONATH SUNKERSETI, where all orders will be most thankfully received and attended to.

MATHIAS De FREITAS begs further to intimate that he and his assistants have long been in the employment of Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, of the Regiment of Artillery, to ensure their grateful Patronage and Support.
Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

NOTICE.—M. GOMES, begs to inform the public in general that he has a few copies of the Portuguese Grammar, well bound, for sale at the reduced price of 2 Rupees per copy.—Application may be made at his office.
Courier Office, 6th July, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.
Do. a Stable adjoining to the Courier Office.
Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOOY and Co., in the Fort.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE.—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR, and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship MINERVA, Captain PHILLIP METCALFE, Burthen 500 Tons; has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers, and will be despatched about the 15th Instant.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Ship MAJESTIC, A. LAWSON, Commander, will have quick dispatch for the above Port. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 6th July, 1833.

FOR CHINA.—The Ship Sarah, Captain J. T. WHITE-SIDE, of 500 Tons. Apply to Mr. GREY.

Rampart Row, July 6th, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1833.

No. 266.—Lieutenant H. B. Campbell, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th June, 1833.

Bombay Castle, 26th June, 1833.

No. 267.—The leave granted on the 22nd of December last, to Lieutenant T. Maughan, to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs, is extended for a period of four months from the 2nd of August next, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1833.

No. 268.—The leave to the Bengal provinces, granted to Lieutenant E. H. Hart of the 19th regiment native infantry, in general order, No. 174, under date the 8th April last, is to commence from the 4th instant, that officer having been employed from the 15th April last, until that date, under the Bheel agent in Candeish.

No. 269.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to attach to the executive engineer corps, to the department of being employed as an overseer, and to permit him to draw pay, as at head quarters, while so employed.

Bombay Castle, 29th June, 1833.

No. 270.—Lieutenant A. F. Bartlet, deputy paymaster at Deesa, is allowed a furlough to sea, for six months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 271.—The furlough to sea granted to lieutenant T. E. Cotgrave, brigade major of artillery, under date the 22nd December last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 272.—The following appointment is made:—

Ensign R. P. Hogg to be interpreter in the Marhatta language.—Date of appointment 15th May, 1833.

Bombay Castle, 1st July, 1833.

No. 273.—With reference to the general orders Nos. 332 and 333 of 1830, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulation therein established, for the biennial issue of clothing to ordnance store and tent baskers, be deemed equally applicable to those of the gun carriage, fire engine, and engineer departments.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1833.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, second assistant to the collector in Candeish, is permitted to remain, up to the 5th instant, in the districts.

Mr. J. M. Davies, assistant to the revenue commissioner, is allowed an extension of leave till the 12th instant.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3d July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the leave granted by the senior naval officer in the Persian Gulf to Lieutenant H. B. Lyuch of the Indian navy to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JONH BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

CHURCH GATE.

We insert to-day the long promised letter of DOMINIE SAMSON, JUNIOR, since none of our former friendly hints on the inconvenience of closing the Fort gate during service appear to have been taken. We believe, moreover, that the legality of the stop-

page is likely to be soon mooted in the Supreme Court. Not only have the Natives in general been put to great inconvenience by the regulation, but a great number of the European community have been denied a right of way which has existed for years. Gentlemen of the counter, have been obliged to counter-march—gentlemen of the bar have been debarred ingress, and the result is a determination to try the question in a Court of law. Of the latter science, we must profess ourselves profoundly ignorant: but judging merely by the light of common sense and speaking under correction, we believe the following to be the merits of the case:—The regulation for preventing ingress or egress thro' the Church Gate of the Fort during divine service, has been issued under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in his capacity as Governor of the Garrison. The Fort of Bombay is in one sense a Military Garrison—in the other it is a free town subject to the jurisdiction of a Civil Court of Judicature. A Military Governor can close the Gates of a fortress—a Civil Court can vindicate the right of way within its jurisdiction. Which then is paramount in such a predicament? We believe that, as long as the Civil jurisdiction is allowed to sit and exercise its functions, as long as the Fort is not placed under Martial law, so long must it be considered to all intents and purposes as a Civil town, and so long must the Civil jurisdiction prevail in every case, except those special ones which involve the safety of the Fort as a Garrison. But in the present instance there is no such special necessity; the noise of a carriage cannot endanger the stability of the fortifications, or the safety of the garrison; and hence, until martial law is proclaimed, every inhabitant may claim the right of way where such has long existed and vindicate it by Civil process. It appears to our humble judgment, to be quite as rational, to try the inhabitants who live in the Fort by drum-head Courts martial, because they are within the walls, as to deny them ingress or egress for the same reason. The Military omnipotence which justifies the one would justify the other. The Civil tribunal which affords protection from the civil Court is permitted to sit within the walls and its jurisdiction is acknowledged to be paramount, so long the Military power must be considered in abeyance, except in matters purely Military. This, as we have already shown, is not a military matter, unless it can be considered so from its being so extremely uncivil. Neither is it one which can be supposed to result from any personal antipathy to noise in a Right Hon'ble personage; for that personage is now a hundred miles from the noise and clatter of Bombay carriages, receiving and visiting Jagheers, inspecting collectates, and performing the other high duties of his office. In what light then are we to view this measure unless as the result of some representation on the part of persons, possessed of more zeal than discretion, persons who think to open the Church door by closing the Church gate, remembering that narrow is the way that leads to salvation, and few who find it; but broad is the way that leads to the perdition of the Explanade, and many are they who travel it. With regard to the noise if that be the plea, we ask how can a carriage passing thro' the Gate make more than one driving up to it along Rampart Row? So far from decreasing the evil, if any evil there be, the obnoxious regulation has had the effect of doubling it. The number of attempts to get out and in is not at all decreased; and we know it as a fact that many individuals drive up now to the gate every Sunday evening for the express purpose of ascertaining whether it is still closed. The result is that where formerly a carriage drove up and went thro', it now drives up and is driven back, so that there is a constant driving and re-driving, and a considerable portion of the Scotch Church is situated quite close to the Apollo Gate, yet the ministers of the Kirk have never petitioned for the closing of the latter. In conclusion whoever have been the parties to suggest this Carriage Coercion Bill, we heartily recommend them to urge its repeal forthwith. It is unnecessary because directed against a very trifling evil—ineffective because instead of diminishing it increases that evil and threatens to render it serious—and pernicious because by the great inconvenience it causes to the community, it creates a feeling of irritation against those who are supposed to be its authors. Nothing can ever benefit religion which has a tendency to place its ministers in a position of hostility with the public. The ministers may prevail for the time, they may gain their point—their pride may be soothed; but in the long run public opinion will be avenged, and the Church will suffer for the obstinacy of the pastor.—Bombay Gazette, July 3.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BY THE EUPHRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Having just observed a paragraph in one of the Calcutta papers announcing to its readers that the subject of a steam communication with England by the Euphrates, is now before the Home Government, and ascribing the whole merit of the proposition to an officer of the royal artillery, I feel it due to myself to state for publicity, through the medium of your paper, that the credit of this suggestion does not exclusively pertain to him; and in so doing, I may perhaps be excused for adding a few facts regarding it, at a moment when the eyes of all India are turned towards effecting a speedy intercourse with the mother country. Before proceeding to offer my remarks on the practicability of this route, originally made, and transmitted to the Court of Directors, it may be as well to state that in 1829, I submitted an account to them, both of the Euphrates, and its shores, together with an outline of the grounds on which I considered my claims to confidence on the subject to rest. This outline was briefly given. In 1825, I was appointed by Mr. Elphinstone to a situation in Turkish Arabia, and in the year following, ascended the Euphrates into Mesopotamia, beyond Hillah, halting at all the towns on the river's bank, and making excursions into the interior in search of the "wrecks of history." In short, I traversed both Babylonia, and Caldea, and subsequently descended the Euphrates to the sea, without meeting with a single obstruction. I devoted to this enterprise all the pecuniary advantages derivable from my situation, and on my return to England (overland) in 1828, was solicited to continue my investigation by many scientific friends, among whom I am proud to mention the illustrious RENNELL, who in his 87th year possessed in full vigour all those intellectual faculties which distinguished his long and useful career. With this view, I applied officially to the Court for an extension of furlough, in order that I might proceed to the Mediterranean, and then to Antioch and Beles; from which latter point I proposed embarking

ing for the Persian Gulf, but my application was negatived (the reply lies now before me) not a little to my chagrin, as I had ceased to draw pay from the date of my departure from Bussorah, 14 months before, and I neither desired, nor solicited their pecuniary aid, on this occasion. I may here remark that my friend Capt. Beaufort, the Hydrographer to the admiralty, and the author of an admirable account of the coast of Karamania, conferred with me regarding the possibility of this intercourse, when I afforded him the knowledge I had personally acquired, and pledged myself for its success in the most unreserved manner. Capt. B. had made a most accurate survey of the coast between Scanderon and Latakia, while in command of H. M. S. "Ferdinand," and was, of course, intimately acquainted with its localities, and after entering fully into the minutiae of detail, concluded by assuring me I had only to suggest so important a scheme to Sir John Malcolm to insure its success. Thus encouraged, I proceeded to Tabriz with strong recommendations from Lord Heytesbury (then our Ambassador at St. Petersburg) to Sir J. Kemmer, Envoy to the Court of Persia, who forwarded me to the political agent at Bagdad. This officer, not only coincided with my views, but freely offered his services, and engaged to collect every information regarding the Euphrates, until (as he said) a favorable opportunity presented itself for my proceeding to Beles. On this plea I was detained upon the banks of the Tigris until June 1833, when the arrival of the Political agent's brother, Mr. James Taylor, immediately obscured my views. Without one word of explanation, the Political agent directed me either to return to Northern Persia, or proceed to Bombay, with which latter order I was forced to comply, as Sir John Kinnier had died in the interim. I landed in Bombay with a conviction that Sir John Malcolm, and the Government, were the only proper engines to set my project in motion, especially when they knew I had neither theories to establish nor sinister purposes to answer. My hopes however, were speedily crushed. Sir John Malcolm, who I had pictured as a firm supporter of the humblest efforts of enterprise, assured me he possessed far greater knowledge of the subject than any man living—that he had navigated every river, and traversed every portion of Arabia, and Mesopotamia—that, in fact, I was labouring under a delusion—and finally, as a return for all my exertions (my outward journey alone having cost me £500 sterling) I was ordered to rejoin my regiment, without being permitted even to make the attempt, although I offered to relinquish my allowances in toto for the period I might be absent. Subsequent events have convinced me that Sir John Malcolm acted from party motives, and he denied acceding to my proposition from party views. The artillery officer at home, and a marine officer abroad, can now say whether "my theory," as Sir John arrogantly termed it, "was delusive." Sir John Malcolm should remember it is easy to theorize, and unfortunately there are too many who do so plausibly. But to theorize wisely is, however, a very different thing.

I now turn from the "impediments" thus heaped before me in this country, to the Plan I laid before the Court in 1829 through Mr. Peacock of the Examiner's office, East India House. My only object in addressing them was to prove the feasibility, and to place beyond a doubt the practicability of a steam communication between Bombay and London by the Shut-ul-Arab and Euphrates, and its certainty of success, within the space of seven weeks! The time which it would occupy I stated nearly as follows:—

From Bombay to the bar of the Shut-ul-Arab	12 days.
From the bar to Beles, on the Euphrates	14 "
From Beles to Antioch, thro' Aleppo	4 "
From Antioch to London	20 "
Total	50 "

This period applied to passengers only, for letters being landed at Ancona would reach London from Antioch in about 14 days, thus reducing the time a whole week; and thereby securing an intercourse between Western India and England in the short space of 43 days. For this purpose it would only be necessary to have a steam vessel plying between Bombay and Bussorah, and another with a small draught of water to proceed up to Beles. The packets which now run between London and Alexandria or Malta, would find it worth their while to prolong the voyage to Antioch, or the most eligible point on the Coast, which would be but a trifling difference to them in time. The Rotterdam steam packets draw only 5 feet water, and carry both passengers and cargo; and I should imagine, there could be little difficulty in having a vessel for the Euphrates to draw the same, or say a foot less, which would permit her to run throughout the year. The passage up the Red Sea appears impracticable throughout a portion of the year, but by the Persian Gulf it might, I imagine, be performed throughout the whole year, as the Southwest monsoon did not prevent one of the 18 gun Cruisers (either the Clive or the Coote) accomplishing the passage across to Muscat in its very teeth. Surely our establishments at Basadore, Bushire, and Bussorah, are far more calculated to assist the navigation than the comparatively remote and inhospitable stations bordering the Red Sea. By the Persian Gulf we are known to the Natives the whole way, even along the Euphrates, where I have often boated it with my family, but by the Red Sea there are frequent obstructions to impede us, and the fact of our withdrawing our Resident from Mocha, sufficiently indicates our footing in that quarter. Should a depot for coals be required above Bussorah, Koorna, and Hillah are both most conveniently situated. I cannot hesitate to affirm that every trip by the Euphrates would diminish the time of its accomplishment, and it only requires to attempt the experiment to induce all who were returning to Europe to adopt this route in preference to rounding the Cape, or proceeding up the Red Sea. Let a small sum be annually given to the two powerful tribes inhabiting the banks of the river above Hillah, and no obstacles will exist. The only land journey for those who prefer steaming would be from Beles to the Coast, the distance of which is but 120 miles; and to those who love travel, the whole continent of Europe lies spread before them. It is evident, therefore, that even to invalids, no difficulties are presented; for the country is well adapted to every description of vehicle, and in time, wheel-carriages would be established. In addressing the Secretary to the Steam Navigation Committee at Calcutta, I simply requested a small boat to prove the practicability of the plan, and earnestly begged that the Committee would take the facts into their most serious consideration. I concluded by informing them that Sir John Malcolm did not even reply to my written communications on the subject, the reason for which I could only assign—that, having obtained all the credit of opening the communication by

Egypt, he feared that this proposition might interfere with the plan he had countenanced and adopted.

I remain, &c. &c.

R. MIGNAN,

Capt. Bombay Europe

Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills,
June 20th, 1833.

SIR EDWARD RYAN AND STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir Edward Ryan, in his speech at the Steam meeting assigns, as a reason for not working on the sympathies of the inhabitants of Calcutta, that their circumstances have been much reduced by the recent failures in that city; but surely he must know that the calamitous effects of these failures have been felt throughout India, and probably no one has suffered more severely by them than the eminent individual who, in word and deed, took the most prominent part at the Steam meeting here. The reason, moreover, is inapplicable to persons in the receipt of large salaries, and if you refer, Mr. Editor, to documents lately printed for the use of Parliament, in which the salaries of various speakers at the Calcutta meeting are stated, you will agree with me in opinion, that the pockets (if not the sympathies) of some of them might have been worked upon without risk. Their resolve to limit their pecuniary efforts to a subscription for preparing a Petition to the King and Parliament "to be properly drawn up and carefully worded" has a decided advantage over our scheme in point of economy, for the Petition, it is estimated, will cost only one hundred Rupees, or half a Rupee per head for the 200 people present at the meeting; an outlay which, at all events, will not distress the four principal actors at the meeting, for I observe, by the documents I have before referred to, that their official incomes aggregate the sum of Rs. 2,26, 71 per annum.

The Calcutta meeting is a model of prudence and the simple manner in which the farce was opened was admirably calculated to guard against the danger of those present being carried away by their feelings into any act of liberality. "Mr. McNair" says the Newspaper "without any comment moved" the first Resolution which, having been read, was "seconded by Mr. C. Middleton." These worthies seem to have taken special care that no rhetorical flourishes on their part should be guilty of hurrying away the feelings or the money of their auditors. I will venture to say that so important a subject was never before introduced to the notice of a public meeting with more brevity, for the quantity of words assigned to the mover and seconder of the first resolution to say, appears to have been regulated by the quantity of money they were to be called upon to pay. In spite of the studied staidness of the proceedings, an exhibition of glee inconsistent with perfect dignity is occasionally discoverable in some of the speeches—a glee arising out of the foreknowledge that nothing was to be paid, or at most, only half a Rupee. The formal and dignified bearing of their sympathetic Chairman, however, amply redeems any deficiencies in the acting of the underlings, and most cordially do I hope that His Majesty, the Lords and Commons, will take an early opportunity of showing their sympathy to Sir Edw. Ryan and Co.

Your truly,

NED SMOKE.

Bombay, July 3d, 1833.

BELGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—In spite of a lowering sky and threatening rain, the bright-eyed Goddess of gaiety has shown her cheerful countenance, and endeavoured to resume her sway at this station, which only wants sociability to complete its attractiveness. Comus and Terpsichore left, on Thursday the 20th, their celestial bowers, and inspired an amiable and hospitable couple to open their rooms, for the full scope of grace, taste, and humour, and the mingled merriment of a Fancy Ball.

The idea, so obligingly conceived, was most happily followed up; and never was a more joyous assemblage; nor were ever warmer wishes, as suitable to the occasion, a birthday fete, more devoutly offered.

The fair hostess received her guests in the court costume of the last reign; a robe of richly figured silk over white satin, deeply hooped, and longitudinally trained; the head dress of white plumes waving over a most judicious arrangement of lovely braids entwined with Pearls; a happier character could not be enacted nor more rapturously admired.

Grace was in all her steps heaven in her eye.

In every gesture dignity, amid a galaxy of attractiveness, which we can but faintly describe; her delightful "pretty page" was exquisitely dressed in the old English gub of the Tudors, and won every heart, as he looked the garcon-de-la fete in unaffected sweetness.

But how proceed to describe what seems so indescribable? Gentle reader! let the eye of benevolence be thine to peruse with indulgence the ill-accomplished efforts of the willing but the unable.

A lady of the highest rank changed her usual costume of the first fashion and supremest elegance for the modest character of an Arcadian Shepherdess: a simple dress of white muslin with an azure bodice laced with silver and pendant tassels of the same; her Hebe bust surmounted with a light blue sombrero hat, richly studded with pearls and exquisitely trimmed; the sylph-like figure, and bewitching graces of person, harmonized with the costume, as it, in turn, became the well known amiability and sweetness of the distinguished wearer.

Another gentle Arcadian wore a similar costume, excepting that nature triumphed with her dark luxuriant ringlets; which any head dress could only have disguised, but not adorned.

The other characters were a fair Greek in a richly brocaded jacket of dark green satin, with full muslin skirt, and deep hem, most magnificently embroidered; the fairy foot, which would have out-rivalled Cinderella's, glittered in what seemed a golden shoe, and the dark locks were wreathed with a turban of gold and crimson: the tout ensemble most admirably adapted to a majestic figure, and to angel features, adapted to the garb of that classic land, where Helen's witchery set the world in arms, and Sappho's lute has left an immortal memory.

A graceful visitant from Northern Italy wore a dazzling spangled robe over white satin, with a deep embroidered hem of some glittering needle-work; a light blue satin stomacher, with a rich suit of aquamarine ornaments, and a white lace veil with roses, formed a much admired coiffure.

A lovely Hungarian was dressed in a gorgeous

satin, embroidered with wreaths of flowers in their natural colours, a short skirt of dark velvet relieved with silver; an appropriate bodice, and an enchanting head dress of lace, completed a figure which every eye delighted to rest on as the acme of elegance.

A Swiss Paysane was dressed in rich crimson gros-de-Naples, with a simple apron of white muslin, a bodice of crimson, laced with white, and the picturesque head dress of the Val-de-Levantina. Her interesting appearance and animated filling of her part, decidedly entitled her to the distinction of La-belle de Canton. The Bandit forgot his Alps; the gallant Gael his beloved Lochaber, to gaze on the light step of her mirthful dance; whilst the armed knight essayed, most indefatigably, the softest strains of La belle France to attract her attention.

Among the maffie personages the most marked were a Highland chief in the full costume of his native land in the plaid of Argyle and the "auld Scot's bonnet" with its eagle feathers.

A merrier man.

Within the limits of becoming mirth,

I never spent an hour's talk withal.

So sweet and voluble was his discourse.

Near him came a lowland Laird in the Tartan trews and plaid, and white rose of the ill-fated Stuarts; these luckless badges, of an ill-omened race, were destined on this night of festivity to have a fall, as well as on the field of Culloden.

An Italian Bravo was a study for Salvador Rosa; this dark browed personage, most incomparably costumed, was, like his prototype the Neapolitan Carlo, recognized by all who saw him, as one whose steel had many a time been plunged into his victim.

But by far the most classically correct, was an inimitable personification of Sir Walter Raleigh; in bright breast-plate and buff coat, with azure scarf, the pledge of his lady's love; the graceful and courteous demeanour of the chivalrous age was full before us, and we were delightfully reminded of the days.

Of pomp and feast and revelry

With mack and antique pageantry.

Such sights as youthful poets dream.

In summer eve by haunted stream.

An Algerine dandy in light blue satin vest, richly laced with silver, and crimson trousers with a Turcoman sash; and a Mogul noble in dark crimson costume, with a very splendid Turban, formed a strong contrast to the Sherwood Forester, the stout Robin Hood in Jacket of Lincoln green, and broad buff belt.

A Royal Arch Mason from "Orion in the West" disclosed no secrets, but whispered that in his various secessions from labour to refreshment, since he sojourned in the East, he had never drank the bitter waters of life with a sweeter draught than what the pleasantness of the scene afforded. "Jack, from before the mast," with a neat bit of slate on his figure head, and a tidy little Guinea pig, a gem of a cabin boy, a toy for the cuddy tea-table, just six foot four in his stockings, and a member of the river yacht club, were our jolly young watermen.

A Hotentot High Priest in head dress of Porcupine quills, and ample robe of some beautiful fur, was extremely original; but his holiness, the Pope of Timbuctoo, performed no Obiah rites, and glided out of sight before curiosity had been sufficiently gratified.

Sweet Mishis Judy dear! and did not we see you at all, at all? and weren't you to the fore my darling? But what became of your clapper Judy? it did not discourse most excellent music, as it well might have done? The fair Judy of Almace's in the East; the very pearl of Billingsgate! must have anticipated a cold reception, for she made the most of her wardrobe, having Tim's ten-year-old upper Benjamin, over her own checked warmist duds, and a "shocking bad hat" tied down to her nob with a "very queer duster." Her portly figure was alarmingly prominent, both before and behind; and her cutty bakky pipe, was never relinquished; she was a jewel of an amphibious, and Jack hailed her kindly, tho' her appearance in a Quadrille, appeared to horrify the sensitive.

Dancing was kept up to a late hour when the worthy host in the agreeable character of Beau Fribble, sporting a sky blue satin suit and well powdered head, led the way to an elegant supper which, of course, boasted every delicacy of the season, but even if it had not, would have been worth a thousand of the frosty feeds which big-wigs fancy they are clever at, but are marvelously mistaken! The good cheer having been right jovially discussed, dancing was resumed and maintained with a vivacity which showed that the hospitality and public spirit of our liberal host and his fair lady were properly appreciated and enthusiastically enjoyed by all.

Bilgaum had once its day, and no little renown for the enjoyment of life, and general kindness and good feeling; may the star which we feared, had set for our time, once more arise, and the generous example so nobly shown, be as nobly followed.

Your old correspondent,

THE GASTRONOME,

Sans A regent.

BYCULLA CHURCH.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Building of Byculla Church, beg to give notice that a meeting of the Shareholders will be held there on Friday the 12th Instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the Committee will lay the accounts before the meeting and resign their trust.

Sittings will be selected at this meeting by the Shareholders, and those who may not attend, and for whom there may not be any one at the meeting to act, will lose their turn of selection.

The public at the Presidency and Outstations are informed that there are a few remaining shares which it is desirable to dispose of, and that those who take shares or half shares before the day appointed, will be entitled to equality of selection with other Shareholders.

A Share is Rs. 500, and gives a title to two sittings; a half share Rs. 250 with title to one sitting—transferable property.

Subscribers wishing to possess a share, or half share, are entitled to do so, by making up their donations to the necessary amount.

It is expected that the Church will be opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 21st Instant.

T. CARR, D. D.

Secretary to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(Received since our last.)

BOMBAY.

Amount previously received..... Rs. 45,880

J. Sutherland, Esq. 500

RUTNAGHERRY.

J. A. Forbes..... 100

Richard Frith, Assistant Surgeon..... 25

P. M. Harrison..... 25

G. Coles..... 100

Mahomed Ibrahim Furkur..... 100

RAJSCOTE.			
Lieut. Loyd, 7th Regt. N. I.	...	...	15
W. Arding, M. D. ditto.	...	...	20
W. Topham, Engineers.	...	...	10

BARODA.			
Captain Farquharson, 9th Regt. N. I.	...	...	100
Lieut. J. B. Bellasis, ditto.	...	...	100
W. Purves ditto.	...	...	100
Skinner, ditto.	...	...	100
Assist. Surg. Stowell, ditto.	...	...	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	Date of intended departure.	To what Port.	Touching where.
Diamond	25th July	London	Cape.
Ranger	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Minerva	15th Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Majestic	20th Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Hero	20th Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
H. C. S. of War	10th Ditto	Persian Gulf	
Elphinstone	10th Ditto	Persian Gulf	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—25th JUNE, 1833.

	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.
Saturday	4 34	4 59
Sunday	5 20	5 48
Monday	6 08	6 36
Tuesday	7 56	7 23
Wednesday	7 44	8 12
Thursday	8 28	8 55
Friday	9 10	9 47

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 a 320, 1st Class.	109	110
321 a 1040, 2nd Class.	109	109
1041 a 1440, 3rd Class.	109	109
1441 a 2440, 4th Class.	109	109
Second Five per cent. Loan.	108	110
Third Five per cent. Loan.	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.	107	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.	107	108
Bills on London 6 months sight.	18	19
Spanish Dollars per 100.	225	226
Sovereigns each.	91	112

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.	
Captain Skinner, H. M. 31st Regt. from England.	
Assistant Surgeon J. Waller, from Buxhire.	
Assist. Surgt. John Archibald, M. D. H. M. 40th Regt., from Poona.	
Ensign Cotgrave, 20th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.	
Capt. Masters, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.	
Capt. Houston, Do.	
Capt. Ogle, Do.	
Lieut. Harrison, Do.	
Lieut. Dalbiac, Do.	
Lieut. Hinde, Do.	
Lieut. Knox, Do.	
Captain Down, 1st Gr. Regt. from Poona.	
DEPARTURES.	
Lieut. A. F. Bartlett, Staff, to China.	
Ensign P. Postans, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poona.	
Ensign J. G. Forbes, 23d Regt. N. I. to Sattara.	
Ensign Cotgrave, 20th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.	
Major D. Capon, 2nd Gr. Regt. to Sholapur.	
Lieut. Burrows, 14th Regt. N. I. to Belgium.	
Asst. Surg. Walker, to Poona.	
Surgeon. Wight.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At Dharwar, on the 7th Ultimo, Archibald, the infant Son of A. Spens, Esq. Civil Service, aged 1 year and 15 days.

At Baroda, on the 21st Ultimo, Mr. James Henry Bennett, aged 27 years and 8 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

July 1st.—Arab Ship Tanze, R. Richards, Master, from Calcutta 9th May.

Passengers.—13 Natives.

June 28th.—Ship Cleveland, William Marley, Master, to London.

—The Hon'ble Company's Ship Marquis of Huntley, Captain John Hine, to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. A. F. Bartlett, J. Matheson, Esq., Merchant of Canton, Lieut. A. F. Bartlett, 26th N. I.

Lieut. G. Briggs, Madras Artillery, two Servants, two Seamen of the Indian Navy, and seven Convicts to Penang.

July 1st.—The Hon'ble Company's Ship Duke of Sussex, Capt. W. W. Whitehead, to Penang and China.

Passengers.—Eight Convicts.

—S. Barque Virginia, J. Hullock, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Daniel I. N., Capt. W. Watley, Country Service, and 3 Natives.

—Ship Earl of Clare, C. Daly, Master, to China.

Passengers.—R. Fernandes, Esq., and eight Parsees.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, and Herefordshire.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, John Stamp, Sarah, Ranger, Minerva, Egyptian, Diamond, Hall, Elizabeth, Charles, Kent, Hero, and Majestic.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futty, Ismail, John William, Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamood, Minerva, Ann, Valadondram, Ann Felis, Louisa, Sumsaney, Glenelg, and Pittwater.

PORTUGUESE.—Consuelo, and Amelia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to our correspondent D. R. B. L., we are enabled to state upon the authority of an article in C. buett's Register that Mr. Cobbett was a bankrupt and obtained his certificate in due form.

We have received a letter signed M. and one upon the subject of Grand Jurors, both of which will be returned if applied for.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 6 JULY, 1833.

The Sessions commenced yesterday. A large number of native gentlemen were, for the first time, upon the Grand Jury.

We have only time in to-day's paper to turn the attention of our readers to an interesting letter published in a preceding column from Captain Mignan, of this establishment, upon the feasibility and advantages of a Steam communication with Europe by way of the Euphrates. We are far from agreeing however with Captain Mignan in his views, and shall take an early opportunity of noticing his letter more at length.

We copy from the Gazette an amusing article regarding the late order for closing the Church gate during divine service on Sundays. We must, at the same time, take this opportunity of stating that the venerable, the arch-deacon, has had nothing whatever to do with the obnoxious measure. We do this, not upon his own authority, but as a fact well known to all those who have been concerned in procuring the order in question.

Since the publication of our last paper, in which we noticed the unfortunate result of the steam meeting at Calcutta, the journals received from that presidency afford the gratifying intelligence of a complete change having taken place in the state of affairs the re. Sir Edward Ryan's proceedings appear to have produced an effect the very reverse of what he intended: for instead of paralyzing one of the most spirited and laudable efforts which the Indian public ever made, they have led the inhabitants of Calcutta to come forward with a greater degree of zeal in behalf of Steam Navigation than they might otherwise, perhaps, have done. The particulars of this reaction in public feeling will be found below. The first symptoms appear to have been manifested by no less a personage than the Bishop of Calcutta, whose admirable letter upon the subject of steam communication with home, even if it had been unaccompanied by a donation of a thousand rupees, would have produced an immense deal of good.—We have extracted also from the Calcutta journals, a list of subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 30,000 and upwards, headed by Lord W. Bentinck with the munificent sum of two thousand rupees.—No doubt can now be entertained that funds sufficient for the object in view will shortly be raised in India. And the only remaining obstacle, therefore, which presents itself to the speedy accomplishment of the proposed communication, is the difference of opinion which exists among contributors in various parts of the country, with regard to the plan and prospectus published by the committee here. Such a variety of schemes have been started that it is utterly impossible for any alteration which can be made here to reconcile the views of all parties. The subscribers at one station object to the plan for not having been framed upon the principles of a joint stock Company. At another, they consider it unfair because subscribers under the amount of Rs. 100 are excluded from a share of the profits which may arise from the steamer. At a third they propose that the privileges granted to donors of a thousand rupees should be rescinded. While at a fourth, it is suggested that all the subscriptions should be considered in the light of donations. One party in Calcutta proposes that America should be resorted to for the purchase of the steamer; another, apparently, with the intention of guarding against jobbing on the part of the committee here, desires that the boat should be built in England; while a third party is making strenuous efforts to force the *Forbes* steamer upon us, and thus, to accomplish one of the most thorough jobs which can well be imagined.

In the midst of the difficulties occasioned by this diversity of interests and opinions, and under the impression created by the result of the Calcutta Meeting, the Bombay Committee drew up the following minute, the good sense, moderation, and candour of which, we think must be seen by all those who really take an interest in the subject to which it relates. This expression of their sentiments, it is to be hoped will lead to more unanimity with regard to the appropriation of funds throughout India, than appears to exist at present.

MINUTE BY THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held on the 2d. of July, 1833.

The Bombay committee for the promotion of Steam Navigation between India and Europe, by way of the Red Sea, have observed with the deepest regret the "untoward" result of the meeting held on this subject at Calcutta on the 14th ult: but they only feel themselves on that account the more imperatively called on earnestly to exhort all those who take a view different from that meeting on the best course to be pursued, to unite the more firmly, and to redouble their exertions in support of the scheme adopted here, and which the Bombay Committee still consider to be in progress towards a successful accomplishment.

The Bombay Committee are fully alive to the objections, more or less founded, that may be made to the Prospectus laid before the meeting held at the Town Hall here, of which no persons could be more aware than those who prepared it; but it was necessary to have a groundwork of some kind to proceed on; and the more the Committee have considered the scheme, the more they have been satisfied that the errors are all on the safe side; that the expenses have been fully provided for, while the returns, especially from Postage, have been greatly underrated.

The Bombay Committee, however, by no means consider themselves tied down, *verbatim ad litteram* to the terms of that prospectus, except in so far as any privileges to subscribers are guaranteed; but merely to use their best exertions for carrying into effect, in the most economical and efficient manner, the general purpose for which the money deposited in their hands has been subscribed.

While every suggestion therefore, for the improvement of the original plan will be gratefully received, and anxiously considered, it must be kept in mind, that the sole object of the committee is to establish its feasibility, and that so far from dreading competition, so soon as a rival steamer shall appear in the field, they will deem the object of their mission as accomplished, and their occupation as at an end.

Every one also, having the advancement of the scheme at heart, must at once see the benefit of waving all minor differences of opinion, and the necessity, whatever advice may accompany their donations of money, that they be entirely unfettered by conditions. The candour of our Madras Brethren has embraced this view of the undertaking; and we strongly recommend their example to the imitation of all who take a real interest in its success.

The Committee have the satisfaction, also, of being able to announce, that the result of the experience of their colleague, Captain Wilson

of the Indian Navy, while in command of the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer, will shortly be laid before the public, and which they are sanguine in hoping will prove the means of removing many erroneous opinions at present entertained on the subject of steam navigation, and of producing a greater degree of unanimity in the adoption and support of the most practicable plan.

The packet from the Mauritius, received by the *Tauze* a few days ago, among other papers, contained the following proclamation by the new Governor. It would appear from it that, although the tranquillity of the island is as perfect as could be wished at present, apprehensions are still entertained of its being disturbed whenever a favorable opportunity is afforded.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, &c. &c. By His Excellency, Major General Sir William Nicolay, Knight, C. B., K. C. H., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, &c. &c.

Whereas the Governor is credibly informed that Magazines or Depôts of Arms and Ammunition have been formed, and are still in existence in several of the Districts of this Island, without his sanction or authority, and also that quantities of Military weapons and implements of War, such as Soldier's muskets, commonly called "fusils de muniton," bayonets, pikes, and cannon, are distributed throughout the Colony.

His Excellency, Major General Sir William Nicolay, Governor as aforesaid, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and by virtue of the power and authority in him vested, doth therefore, by this public Proclamation require, and in conformity to the tenor of His Majesty's order in Council dated at the Court of St. James' on the sixth day of November last, order and direct that all such Arms, Military weapons and ammunition be forthwith deposited in the King's Stores; and he doth therefore hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, having any such Magazines or Depôts, or any such implements of War, "fusils de muniton" bayonets, pikes, or cannon in charge, or in their possession, or deposited in dwellings or stores belonging to, or occupied by them, to deliver up all such Arms, Military weapons, and ammunition to the Storekeeper of His Majesty's Ordnance at Port Louis, or to any of His Majesty's officers in command of a Military Post, within ten days from this date, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

Provided that nothing in this Proclamation contained, shall be construed to extend to Fowling pieces, swords, or such other Weapons as are ordinarily in use for amusement or self defence.

The population of this Colony by cheerfully acceding to this necessary measure, a measure so conducive to their own internal tranquillity, will furnish the best pledge of their confidence in the intentions of Government, and of their loyalty and submission to the Laws.

God save the king!
Done at Government House,
Port Louis, this twenty fourth
day of May, 1833.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) G. T. DICK,
Colonial Secretary

CALCUTTA.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO DAVID MCFARLAN, Esq. Chief Magistrate, &c. Palace, June 15, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—When I signed the requisition at your house for the meeting which assembled yesterday on the subject of Steam Navigation, I devoted in my own mind a certain sum in aid of so great a project, the greatest of its kind ever presented, as I conceive, to a society separated fourteen thousand miles from their native shores, and which promised, by the application of one of the noblest inventions of modern science, to diminish nearly one-half the time now consumed in the intercourse between Great Britain and India.

I presume not to interfere with the Resolution of the Meeting which discourages any general subscriptions at the present moment. I admire the delicacy of feeling from which that resolution proceeded. I should even yield an implicit obedience to the Resolution itself, if I thought that the professedly voluntary contributions of individuals would lead to the expectation of large and burdensome effects to which the public depression of affairs in this Presidency would be unequal. But I have no such apprehensions. I send you, therefore, my name, and those of my family, and of the friends who happen now to be my guests. I cannot but feel for myself, that subscriptions, however small and inadequate to the full accomplishment of our design, will yet stamp a greater sincerity upon our signatures to the petitions, and may possibly concur in inducing the Government here and at home to take up the project when we found ourselves incapable of pushing it further, and to incorporate it with the National Institutions.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,
DANIEL CALCUTTA.

In consequence of this letter and the known desire of Lord William Bentinck to subscribe, the following signatures were applied for on the spur of the moment, and immediately given. When the amount shall have reached 10 or 15,000 rupees, it is proposed to call a new meeting for the purpose of constituting a Committee, and laying down rules for the eventual appropriation of the Fund.

Individuals wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names and address to Mr. Greenlaw, the Editors of the *Hurkaru*, India Gazette, and John Bull, or to Mr. McFarlan.

Lord William Bentinck, &c...	Rs. 2,000
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, ...	1,000
Rev. J. Bateman, ... 32 Mrs. Bateman, ... 32	90
Rev. J. Starrock, ... 16 Rev. T. Jones, ... 10	26
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, ...	1,000
C. J. Middleton, Esq., ...	1,000
W. Earle, Esq., ...	1,000
Cockerell and Co., ...	1,000
Boyd, Beeby and Co., ...	1,500
R. D. Mangles, Esq., ...	100
Captain Sewell, ...	50
E. C. Trevelyan, Esq., ...	500
Hyphasis, ...	100
W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., ...	500
Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, ...	500
" Ramcomul Sein, ...	100
D. McFarlan, Esq., ...	250
Captain Steel, ...	100
T. Pakenham, Esq., ...	200
C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., ...	100
W. Adam, Esq., ...	100
Editor of the John Bull, ...	100
Captain D. Ross, Mar. Sur. Genl., ...	200
SUBSCRIPTIONS THIS DAY, (JUNE 17.)	
Sir J. Franks, ...	1,000
Sir E. Ryan, ...	1,000
James Pattle, Esq., ...	500
T. E. Turton, Esq., ...	200
W. Dent, Esq., ...	200
J. W. McLeod, Esq., ...	100
J. R. Colvin, Esq., ...	150
Bruce and Co., ...	500
A. Dobbs, Esq., ...	100
Smithson and Co., ...	1,500
Mr. H. C. Watts, ...	16
Mr. A. H. Blechynde, ...	16
Mr. R. Sevestre, ...	16
W. P. Muston, Esq., ...	100
Shedden and Co., ...	500
J. Allan, Esq., ...	200
M. M. Manuk, Esq., per L. A. Avietick, ...	500
Montefiore, Joseph, and Kelsall, ...	1,000
M. J. Bramley, Esq., ...	32
Rev. T. Denbury, ...	32
W. Bracken, Esq., ...	50
C. Morley, Esq., ...	100
J. Younghusband, Esq., ...	100
Jas. Crooke, Esq., ...	100
C. Trower, Esq., ...	100
Major Hutchinson, Engineers, ...	100
Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N. L., ...	50
Capt. W. Warden, ...	100
Ed. Deedes, Esq., ...	100
Mr. David Pearson, ...	20
Mr. King, ...	100
Wilson Leyburn and Frith, ...	200
J. Money, Esq., ...	100
McArthur, Melver and Co., ...	100
Charles Grant, Esq., ...	50
Wm. Strom, Esq., ...	50
A. Porteous, Esq., ...	50
Mr. Stracy, ...	25
W. W. Robinson, ...	25
J. Trafford, Esq., ...	25
M. Kenyon, ...	25
Mr. J. J. McCann, ...	16
Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley, ...	25
R. Molloy, Esq., ...	50
C. McSweeney, Esq., ...	500
W. S. Smeult, Esq., ...	50
Gillanders, Ogilvy and Co., ...	50
Major Ross, ...	50
Stopford Turner and Co., ...	500
MacIntyre and Co., ...	500
Mutty Loll Seal, ...	500
J. R. Mackenzie, Esq., ...	50
George Dick, Esq., ...	50
MacIntyre and Co. for Bissumber Sain, ...	500
Gisborne and Co., ...	500
J. Grant, Esq., ...	100
Neil B. E. Baillie, Esq., ...	100
Prosonocomar Tagore, ...	500
Connyloll and Gopaul Lal Tagore, ...	25
Captain Pyne, ...	20
John Tyler, Esq., ...	100
Wm. Thacker, Esq., ...	32
Wm. Smith, Esq., ...	32
N. J. Halhed, Esq., ...	100
A. Ross, Esq., ...	100
W. Dunlop, Colonel, ...	50
R. J. H. Birch, Captain, ...	16
E. K. Elliott, ...	100
G. Dalby, Captain, ...	15
H. Howorth, ...	25
H. Marindell, ...	32
C. Tottenham, ...	100
E. D'A Fodd, ...	200
J. A. Dorin, Esq., ...	100
Sealy, ...	32
Major Passmore, ...	32
Captain Hawkins, ...	100
E. R. Barwell, Esq., ...	50
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., ...	100
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Sett., ...	100
S. Lapinaudaye, Esq., ...	200
Prosonno Comar Tagore, ...	50
Dr. Strong, ...	100
C. B. Martin, Esq., ...	100
H. Unwin, Esq., ...	100
H. Sargent, Esq., ...	100
J. N. Lyall, Esq., ...	100
Major Cadwell, ...	100
John Abbott, Esq., ...	200
P. O'Hanlon, Esq., ...	100
J. Tell, Esq., ...	100
P. M. Wynch, Esq., ...	32
Capt. Gavin Young, ...	50
Archdeacon Corrie, ...	32
Rev. H. Fisher, ...	100
Radhamadob Bonerjee, ...	50
Ensign H. Becher, ...	100
Robert Syme, ...	200
J. Master, ...	200
Horrochunder Bhose and Godadhar Mitre, ...	10
W. Stewart, ...	25
W. Wallis, ...	16
W. Byrn, ...	16
R. Palmer, ...	5
Wm. Byrn, ...	100
Brigadier Brown, ...	200
H. Paulin, ...	32
Rev. R. B. Boyes, ...	32
Rev. A. Macpherson, ...	32
Rev. J. McQueen, ...	50
Mr. Macsweeney, ...	100
Gunter and Hooper, ...	50
W. Carr, ...	50

Total Sa. Rs. 31,910

S. in a letter to the *Hurkaru*, which we have copied, points with natural exultation at the large amount already on the Steam subscription list, showing that, if the times are less auspicious than they were ten years ago, the con-

fidence in Steam is much greater. We must draw particular attention to the promise of Mr. Willis to add to his own subscription of 1000 rupees, another thousand rupees when the Bengal subscription shall amount to 60,000 rupees, and a third sum of equal amount when it shall reach 90,000 rupees. The great Agency Houses, consisting of many partners, formerly gave their 5000 rupees each; but Mr. Willis and his partner, Mr. Earl, have put down their individual names, one for 1000 and the other for 3,000 rupees.—*Calcutta Courier*, June 20.

Our correspondents keep up the Steam so well, that there is no occasion at present for us to ply our engines in behalf of the cause. We will only observe therefore, that the subscription progresses and amounted yesterday evening to Sa. Rs. 33,059.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 20.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—In communicating to the Bengal Public the accession of Sir Edward Ryan's name to the Subscription List now in progress in aid of intercourse with England by Steam via Suez, I deem it to be the more respectful course towards the distinguished individual concerned, to make known his sentiments on the occasion in his own words.

I am, &c.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Gardens, June 17, 1833.

TO CHAS. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have only this moment seen in the Newspapers the list of Subscribers for the promotion of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India—will you be kind enough to add my name to the list for 1,000 Rupees? I have done all I can to expose what I consider still to be a delusion—but I have a right to risk my own money upon any chance, though not, with my views, to induce others to subscribe. Sincerely and most heartily do I hope to find I am mistaken in all my notions.

Yours very truly,

E. RYAN.

P. S.—You are at liberty to give any publicity to this communication that you may deem expedient.

It would be difficult for us to describe the feelings we entertain in regard to the glorious reaction that has taken place on the subject of supporting Steam Navigation by public Subscriptions. We are beyond all measure overjoyed. We feel that the mighty question as to whether we are ever to have a Steam communication between England and India via the Red Sea has now been really decided in the affirmative, and that before many months have glided over our heads we shall have diminished the distance between the governing country—the scene of all our hopes—the foundation of all our exertions abroad—by at least one half!

We now entertain no fear that our petitions will be left to drag their slow length along amongst solicitors, clerks, London agents, members of Parliament and under secretaries. We have an assurance in the enthusiasm of the major part of the community—roused as it has been by a sense of shame—by the noble example of the Lord Bishop—by the concurrence of the Governor General, and by the subscriptions of the few who as yet have had an opportunity of testifying their anxiety upon the subject—that the great measure must be triumphantly carried. The Parliament of Great Britain—the officers of the Crown—the Board of Control—the Court of Directors—the merchants of London—the people of England in short, will now see that India does not content herself with simple prayers and slavish petitions when she has a great point to achieve, but that she brings all her energies—all her means in the very worst of times—to bear upon the enterprise, confident in the assurance that God helpeth them who help themselves.

When we left the meeting on Friday last, after offering our feeble support to Mr. Sutherland's amendment that we should co-operate with the public spirited denizens of Bombay, we feared that, considering the peculiar manner in which Sir Edward Ryan's amendment had been supported and carried, all hope of any early adoption of the desired communication was annihilated. We did not indeed believe that amendment to express the sentiments of the Calcutta community—for out of the 150 people who might then have been in the hall not more than 20 or 30 held up their hands—but the form of voting was gone through, and that was quite enough to stigmatize the public at large with an indifference to prompt exertion—with a readiness to promise and a dislike to pay—with an eagerness to lay hold of the misfortunes of some as an excuse for the parsimony of others. We had not courage then to think that there existed an appeal from the fiat of the meeting—or that indeed there was enough of public spirit left to neutralize the pernicious effect of the amendment by subsequent measures. But we have been agreeably disappointed. Public opinion has now taken a just current, and we confidently look forward to the most glorious results. Agitate—petition—remind Government of its duty say we with the *India Gazette*, by all means, but let us not at the same time forget what we owe to ourselves.—*John Bull*, June 17.

The enthusiasm on the subject of Steam Navigation is on the increase, in fact no other topic seems to engage public attention. The subscription which yesterday amounted to upwards of 15,000 rupees, up to the time of our going to press had augmented to 26,180 Sa. Rs. and among the additional names we are glad to see that of Sir Edward Ryan the Chairman of the late meeting, to whose communication explaining the distinction he draws between

risking his own money and inviting the public to risk theirs, where he could not feel a reasonable hope of success, we solicit the attention of our readers.

The grand point however, that there does exist a very general desire to subscribe to the object of promoting the steam communication is established; now all that is wanted is to give free scope to the fulfilment of this desire, and waiving all matters of detail, to invite subscriptions from all India for the general object. Let us have a meeting not to discuss plans of any kind—but simply to appoint a treasurer to receive and a Committee to solicit subscriptions—from all the stations of India. Let those stations get up meetings and agitate, agitate, agitate, through their own local presses, and we will echo their opinions here that their sentiments may be the more fully known. Then when all India has been agitated, when a large sum has been collected, then let a full meeting of the subscribers or their representatives be held to determine on the mode of appropriating that fund. By that time the subject will have been discussed in all its bearings, by all the presses of the country, and a competent Committee may be selected who will have the fullest information attainable on it before them, and the sentiments of all the Presidencies, the stations, &c. and they will thus be enabled to fix upon a scheme which shall fully realize all our most sanguine expectations and guard us against future disappointment. Let it be fully understood that there is no objection to the discussion of any and all schemes by the press meanwhile, but that at our first Meeting which must be held in a few days, no plans or propositions whatever be brought forward except that of the appointment of a Treasurer and a Committee. We own that this arrangement has been suggested to us and that we are so struck with its advantages, that we yield our own ideas as to resolutions to co-operate with Bombay, or any resolutions beyond that to support the general object; because if that arrangement be followed, all India will be united in the promotion of that object. We again to-day publish several letters on the subject, on which it is not necessary for us to offer any observations at present. The correspondent who proposes a private meeting, will see that his object will be equally as well attained by the arrangement proposed, without involving any liability to the reproach which attaches to hole-and-corner proceedings; meanwhile agitate, agitate, intensely agitate.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 8.

TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Dear Friends,—Having now taken leave, and hope for ever, from Mr. Burnes, I would consider myself to be dishonest by not laying before you the whole of the circumstances to which Mr. Burnes alludes, with regard to my frequent casting out Devils. I told him the following fact. In the year 1828, when I left with my life the city of Cairo for Jerusalem, one night, when sitting in our tent, and the Arabs near the fire, one of them, Haj Ali by name, was talking. Whilst he was talking a horrid voice came out of him—it was like the voice of the tormented spirits in hell. I asked the Arabs, What is this?—Arabs: "The Devil!" My wife trembled all over. One of the Arabs said to the Devil, "In the name of Muhammed, the Prophet of God, be silent!"

Devil, "I don't know Muhammed, Muhammed is a pig!"

Myself (to the Devil). In the name of Jesus be silent!"

Devil. "Who is near me? is Elijah near me?"

Myself. "In the name of Jesus be silent!" and the Devil was silent!

The same circumstance happened again the second night, and I silenced him again with the name of Jesus; but as we observed that the Arab was a great blasphemer and a profligate, I made not use of the name of Jesus the third night; but Ahmed, a Bedouin, who became through this circumstance a believer, made use of the name of Jesus, and the Devil was silenced.

The circumstance was reported on our arrival at the Gaza to the Governor, who reported it to Abd-Allah Pasha, the late Pasha of Acre. With regard to my one interview with Christ at Bokhara is as follows. In speaking with Burnes on this subject at Cabool, I introduced it with Doctor Johnson's and Leibnitz's belief about apparitions, as Paul did *Aratus* the Poet, in Acts xvii. 28. But I need not to do with you, and mention the whole circumstance.

When my mind one evening was very much cast down having been accused to Gosh Bekie as a Russian, I wept, when suddenly a splendor covered my room, and the voice "Jesus enters!" thundered in my ears. I saw suddenly JESUS standing upon a throne surrounded by little children, mercifully and kindly looking at them. I fell down and worshipped, and the vision disappeared!

This is the one instance I mentioned to Burnes. But now one similar instance more, which I never mentioned to Mr. Burnes.

When arriving at Malta for the fifth time in the Lazaretto from Macedonia, my mind was very much cast down, for a horrid hypocrite had imposed upon me. I walked about in my room and said, "I am afraid my whole trial of converting the Jews is in vain!" when suddenly my room was transfigured, and I believed I was in new Jerusalem. Jesus Christ, surrounded by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the Apostles, walked about in the street! Paul, with a crown upon his head, turned to me, and said, if I remember well, these words: "Now it is otherwise, you have not such a beautiful crown as myself, but still you have a Crown!" The daughters of Jerusalem were devoutly looking out of the windows, saying,

when Christ approached, "Now he has his tabernacle with men!" Some of the Saints were looking about, and said, "Who are these ships coming from distance, as the doves to their windows?" The others replied, "These are the ships of England!" and the visions disappeared! Having been alluded to in the letter of Mr. Burnes, and not being inclined to give a wrong idea to the public, I have stated these circumstances. I have not proclaimed these circumstances in India before; for the preaching of Christ, and not of Joseph Wolff, is my object; but as Burnes has misstated the facts, and adds frequent casting out of Devils, I thought it necessary to state these points. I have only to add, that on account of my preaching against Mohammed, I was temporarily exiled from Egypt by Muhammed Ali, and Abd-Allah Pasha of Acre had accused me to the Porte, and the Janissaries of Adrianople wanted to cut me into pieces,—circumstances known to Sir Robert Gordon and Sir Stratford Canning; by which you will perceive the total falsehood of Burnes's assertions with regard to my belief in the Pseudo-Prophecy.

JOSEPH WOLFF, Missionary.

Hyderabad, June 4, 1833.

[Cal. Cour. June 19.]

INDOPHILUS ON THE STEAM PETITION.

Let us by all means petition, and agitate, and remind the government of its duty, but let us at the same time not neglect ours.—*India Gazette*.

TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA.

Perusing the proceedings of the meeting which was held yesterday on the subject of steam communication with England, I thought I beheld with my mind's eye the embodied essence of all the principles which have been paralyzing the mighty energies of this noble empire for the last three thousand years. The harvest is ripe and the time is come to separate the tares from the wheat. Let every man who loves his country give his attention to the present crisis.

Who are the men who say that India is incapable of making any exertion to help herself? They are the same who have all along denied the existence of a public in India, and would fain have it believed that all the intelligence and spirit of the country is confined to the government and some sixty or seventy individuals of their own way of thinking. What are the measures which they recommend? A credulous servile dependence upon the government. What is the highest encouragement which they have to offer? Forsooth, "that they had reason to know that the enlightened statesman at the head of affairs here had expressed himself favourable to the project, in which opinion he had been joined by those who were associated with him in council." What have they to say as to the manner in which the Court of Directors have expressed themselves? Perhaps they mean that the British India Government is a free Agent, and is at liberty to act independent of the Court.

I have all along insisted upon the incompetency of Calcutta to perform the duties of a capital to India, and now we have a case which strikingly exemplifies all I have said. Who are the authors of the truly Un-Indian resolution of yesterday? Was it an Indian majority which carried it? Does the sense of this majority represent the sense of the people of India? It was only a Maharratta ditch majority proceeding upon pure Maharratta ditch principles, and carried by a class of people who, from their situation, must necessarily have a more limited knowledge of India than the rest of the European Society. A very large proportion of the speakers and much the largest proportion of the eloquence and erudition of the meeting was furnished by the Bar, and if any body desires to satisfy himself how far even many of the other speakers were qualified to represent the sense of India, let him cast his eye over their names. Calcutta is not India. A majority composed like the above, has not the smallest pretension to be the mouth piece of the people of India. It would be improper to say that a formidable opposition will be raised throughout the country to the resolution of this majority. An opposition supposes an adversary, but in this case there is none which is worthy of that name. All India will rouse herself and it will then become abundantly apparent that the affair of yesterday was nothing more than a Parish meeting. Our eastern and western provinces, Bombay and even Madras itself will prove the friends to steam communication, and the waiters upon the generosity of the Court of Directors and the Parliament and people of England, will have nothing left to support their cause, except their sordid appeal to our pockets. Was ever such an appeal to a community heard of as this? A call upon us, not to exert ourselves and to rouse our sleeping public feelings, but to remain in the state of listless apathy under the influence of which India has sunk into her present state of degeneracy and misrule—a call upon us, not to be liberal and to make a personal sacrifice for our own benefit of our native country and of the land of our adoption, but to steel our hearts and button up our pockets and remain in uncertain, paralyzing expectation of what others will do for us. This course of proceeding is perfectly consistent with the spirit of the party which influenced yesterday's majority. They have always spoken with contempt and derision of the existence of any thing like a public in India, and now they have put the last insult upon the universal sense of the country, by calling upon it to subscribe to yesterday's proposition. I glory in the assurance that it will be the last. If I am not much mistaken they will soon be convinced that the public of India, instead of consisting of seventy, consists of seventy thousand persons who love their own or their adopted country, and are more or less competent to form a judgment respecting the measures which are most conducive to her interest. Like the Tory party at home this party lived upon power. They did what they liked; muzzled the press and then said "where is public opinion?" They have over calculated their means however, and have not given due weight to the signs of the times. This last insult to the honourable and independent spirit of the Indian community will be the signal for their final overthrow. The resolutions of yesterday will be the East Retford, the Polignac Ordinances of India, and like the Tories of England they will sink before the expression of the feeling of the country, from an apparent majority into a contemptible and powerless minority.

We are told to trust to England.—Let those trust her who entertain a better opinion of the line of conduct she has hitherto pursued towards India than I do. Besides England has a great deal too

2.—PARTICULAR REVIVAL OF COMMERCE BY THE RUSSIANS.—The attempt to establish a Commerce between Europe and these countries, in particular with Bokhara, at this time abortive, was not such as to discourage all future endeavours. The kingdom of Bokhara though of secondary importance, politically considered, holds a far higher position in the commercial world. Fruitful in the productions of the earth where all around is desolation, it lies between Europe and Asia and is a central mart where the merchant may exchange with advantage the productions of China, Persia, India and Cabool. The proximity of the Eastern parts of Europe pointed to it as an outlet for its commodities, since it appeared to lie beyond the influence of the line of maritime trade with India. But these advantages were only to be enjoyed by the nation that adjoined its territories, and if the expeditions of the English were unsuccessful, the Russians, who enjoyed more favorable opportunities, succeeded, though at a much later period, about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was the design of Peter the Great of Russia to form a commercial communication between the Caspian sea and the banks of the Oxus, but he was frustrated by the foulest perfidy. He succeeded nevertheless in opening the roads from the Southern frontier of Asiatic Russia Eastward of the Caspian and Arab and for a period of about eighty years they have been annually travelled by the Caravans of Bokhara. I will not assert that in this line of commerce we have a revival of the exact channels of an ancient trade, but a comparatively safe and easy communication has assuredly been opened between Asia and Europe.

3.—BRITISH INDIAN TRADE ESTABLISHED. DESIGN OF THIS PAPER.—While the Bazaars of Bokhara have been supplied by the overland route from Russia the merchant of India, who formerly resorted to them with the production of his native soil, has likewise introduced the fabrics of Britain. The commerce of the English has been thus widely extended and the Russian merchant discovers a formidable rival in this diminution of his trade. It is a curious reflection that the manufactures of Europe should reach the central parts of Asia by a retrograde route after they have half circumnavigated the globe, and that the opening of a commerce between Britain and these countries which had failed by the direct road of Europe should be now firmly established from an opposite direction. It is the design of this paper to follow up that trade through its course and to give such particulars concerning the general commerce of these countries as appear interesting as well as to delineate the lines of communication by which it is conveyed since the subject is curious and important. The flourishing condition of this trade will then enable me to speak of the means of improving our exports, and to state my hopes and reasons for believing that these may be further increased to the great benefit of our commercial country.

4.—MODERN ALTERATIONS AND ROUTES OF COMMERCE.—Till within these twelve or fourteen years the trade in European fabrics to Toorkistan which includes Bokhara and the regions North of the Oxus principally confined to the Russians; they exported their goods into these countries from Orenburg and Troitskai. The supply is now derived from India via Cabool by the eligible route of Hindoo Koosh when open from August to September, and by a more westerly road through Bameean when closed. There are four great lines of route between Russia and Bokhara by which the commercial intercourse is carried on. The first of these leads from Astracan across the Caspian to Mungusluck, and thence to Orgunje and Bokhara, and may be voyaged and travelled in thirty (30) days. The next begins at Orenburg and passes between the Arab and Caspian seas to Orgunje and Bokhara, and is a journey of sixty (60) days. The third commences at Troitskai in Asiatic Russia, and crossing the "Dushti Kipchak" or desert of Kipchak, passes Eastward of the Arab and across the Sir or Jaxartes, near its embouchure to Bokhara. A caravan may march it in forty eight (48) days. The fourth and last commences at Kuzul-jur, or as it is also called Netropolsk, on the Issun considerably to the Eastward of Troitskai and leads down upon Bokhara by a South west direction passing through Tashkend. This is a journey of (90) ninety days. A commercial intercourse is carried on between Toorkistan and the empire of Russia by all these routes, but that by Orenburg and Orgunje (Khiva) is the safest and most frequented. The great yearly caravan which sets out from Bokhara in June takes that route and the portion of it intended for Astracan diverges to Mungusluck on the Caspian. The stragglers of the year and about two hundred camels of the less valuable merchandize proceed to Troitskai and march in August. The "Dushtikipchak" which the whole of these routes traverse, is a flat and dreary country, without fixed inhabitants, and the traveller provides himself with the necessities of subsistence before he sets out on his journey. But this tract is not destitute of forage, fuel or water, and its inhabitants, the Kirgizes and Kuzacks wander over it with their flocks and herds in search of pasture. They are possessed of numerous herds of camels of the strongest and most robust breed. These are the two humped or Bactrian camel. One of them will carry 640 lbs. English which surpasses by an hundred and fifty pounds the burthens of those of India and Cabool. The caravan is entrusted to these shepherds the merchandize is committed to their charge, and they are followed by their families in the journey. There is no road and no guide but the stars of heaven and the camels in a line of 15 and 20 abreast, in a slow but steady pace, only advance during night.

5.—Numerous fairs are annually held on the Southern frontiers of the empire, that called

by the Asiatics, Mucra (St. Macaire) on the banks of the Volga is the most considerable. It commences in August and lasts forty days. The merchants, who carry on the trade of central Asia make the most part of their sales and purchases at this market, and Hindoos are even found at St. Macaire.

6.—EXPORTS FROM INDIA AND RUSSIA TO BOKHARA.—The exports which Bokhara receives from India are the same as Cabool. About two thousand camel loads of these goods reach Cabool yearly and one half of the quantity is passed on to Toorkistan. The exports of Russia are sent from Orenburg and Troitskai across the desert to Bokhara. They consist of white cloths, muslin chintzes and broad cloth both of English and Russian manufacture, of imitation brocade (Kincob) velvet, with nankeen and gold thread, all for home manufacture, also of furs, cochineal (kirmiz) locks iron pots, iron, brass and copper, wires; leather, paper needles, inferior cutlery and jewellery hard ware, refined white sugar, honey, and a variety of other small articles. Much of the returns from Russia are made in specie, such as ducats and venetians. The annual caravan which arrives at Bokhara consists of about thirteen hundred camels and leaves Russia in January. It will be seen that there is a large portion of the Russian exports that encounter no opposition at Bokhara from the Indian trade and I am credibly informed by respectable merchants that three fourths of those articles which are alike imports from both countries are of British manufacture, where two streams of commerce meet from opposite quarters, the prices of the one must be lowered and approximate to the standard of the other, whatever may have been their original cost or the expense of transport. I have mentioned that many of the exports from Russia are of English manufacture, but the sale of British goods is discouraged in that empire, and their transport through Russia is impeded by heavy duties—still with these disadvantages they find their way to Bokhara where they are sold with profit. There are some articles such as broad cloth and velvets which only reach that country from Russia through of British fabric.

7.—PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.—The prices of merchandize both British and Russian when exposed in the Bazaars of Bokhara will illustrate the relative value of the commodities, and exhibit at the same time, the profit which is to be derived by their export. I give the prices in gold tillas of Bokhara, each of which are equal to about six and a half (6½) sicca rupees.

Goods from Russia	tillas.	English Goods from Cabool	tillas.
Broad piece of Russian Chintz of 25 yards...	8	None such imported...	
Second best ditto ditto...	5	None such imported...	
A piece of Russian Chintz...	34	Ditto ditto English...	34
Second sort less flowered...	24	Ditto ditto...	24
Coarsest Chintz...	14	Ditto ditto...	14
Flowered Muslin 20 pieces for...	18	Flowered English Muslin Jamdanes, 20 pieces...	22
Finest Russian Muslin, gold border, per piece 3 to...	4	English Muslin...	24
Long Cloth piece of 10 yds. 20 pds...	15	Ditto ditto English per 30 yds. 20 pds...	13
None such imported...		Long Cloth, piece of 40 yds. per piece 3 to 34	
Finest English broad Cloth 24 yds...	5	None such imported...	

A profit of 50 per cent. is not unfrequently derived by the merchants on English chintz. One merchant realized it while I was in Bokhara.

8.—EUROPEAN GOODS; CHINTZES.—It will be seen that the British chintzes sell more profitably than those of Russia, but that there are goods of a description from that country which do not appear to be manufactured in Britain. These chintzes are of Polish or German manufacture, they are broader and more highly coloured, they look like flowered velvet and are much prized both in Bokhara and Cabool. A knowledge of the pattern would also throw this into the hands of our merchants. It is broader than common chintz, striped and exquisitely coloured; very coarse chintzes should not be exported to Bokhara as there is a native manufacture of that kind. It is about a foot broad and striped; five pieces of sixteen yards each may be purchased for a tilla. About two hundred camel loads of this commodity are annually exported to Russia where the nobles employ it in clothing their slaves. Though the sale price of chintzes be much diminished in Bokhara a profit of thirty and forty per cent. is yet realized. The annual consumption of chintzes both Russian and English exceeds eight hundred pieces.

Of the white goods imported into Bokhara the Russian muslins are better, and bear a higher price than those of Britain, but they are in less demand. All other Russian goods are inferior in texture and none of them now find their way south of the Oxus. There are about 1,000 pieces of long cloth three fourths of which are short webs, expended yearly in Bokhara and as many pieces of flowered muslin (jamdanes).

The broad cloths of England are never brought from India to Bokhara, they are imported from Russia and such is the present state of this trade that a most intelligent merchant of Cabool, whom I met at Bokhara was thinking of taking an investment of it to Lodiana in India where he could afford to sell it much cheaper than it is to be had there, notwithstanding the length of the journey! The finest English broad cloth which sells in India for 22 Rupees a yard may be purchased for 15 in Bokhara; it is much dearer than the article manufactured in Russia and much more highly prized for its retaining its colour and lasting better. A cheaper article would have a better sale for though the natives of Bokhara dress well, they cannot afford the present prices, and the merchants who bring it from Russia say they are losers. There are about (80) eighty webs of broad cloth annually sold in Bokhara. Velvet is brought into Bokhara

from Russia; it is flowered and about two feet broad. There is a demand for it and it is not imported from India. The Russians have imitated with much success the brocades of India and export great quantities of what is called "false brocade" to Bokhara. It looks nearly as well as that of Benares and sells for half the price—it is wore in narrow webs. There is nothing to prevent the successful fabric of this article in Britain. The staple commodity of Russian manufacture exported to this country is nankeen. It is seldom of a white colour for they have imitated the patterns of this country which are striped and dark. The article sells for 1½ tillas per piece of 40 yards. It is in general use among the people for their pelisses or Chappans; I had at first imagined that it was a Chinese import but it is brought by the Russian caravans and sent as far as Cabool and even India. I have seen it, at Lahore. One of the most important articles of import from Russia is Kirmizie or Cochineal. It is used to die raw silk into a crimson colour. Till lately it was sent in great quantities from Bokhara to India and Cabool but the article has been brought from the sea ports of India to the Punjab and the trade in kirmiz like that in cloths, declines yearly and will shortly be confined to Bokhara. It now sells there for 8 or 9 tillas a mun of Tabreez, which is equal to 7lbs. English and it may be had cheaper than this at Cabool. It is an article which may be exported from India to Cabool with advantage. I bear an impression that the Kirmiz or Cochineal may be procured in Bokhara but no one knows how to prepare it.

9.—INDIAN GOODS, MUSLINS.—The demand for Indian goods in Bokhara is steady Dacca muslins of the larger sort sell for 20 tillas per score, the smaller being half the price. There are about 500 hundred pieces of Benares brocade Kincob imported yearly, that from Guzerat is too expensive. The whole of the natives of Bokhara and Toorkistan wear turbans of white cloth which are imported from the Punjab; they are about 30 yards long and a foot broad and sell for a tilla each. Their universal use among both sexes would admit of their being manufactured in Europe and sent with advantage into Toorkistan. The shawl trade is only one of transit. It is not considerable. Two lacs of rupees worth shawl goods have passed to Russia within the last year. There is never more than double this sum risked in the trade. The number of pairs of Shawls varies from one hundred and twenty to three hundred, but they must be of the finest texture since none others will bring a price in Russia. The greatest import from India is Indigo which averages five hundred camel loads a year. A portion of it is again exported to Yarkund in the Chinese territories where though the plant is found they are ignorant of the means of preparing it. The sugar of India is also brought into Toorkistan for the cane does not grow in Bokhara. The China sugar brought by way of Bombay will not bear the expense of a journey beyond Cabool, nor can the Chinese themselves send it further than Yarkund for the same reason. This coarse sugar has not a very great sale, for the richer people use the refined loaf sugar of Russia and the poorer classes employ the turmeen a saccharine substance, gathered like manna, which is found in this country and which I have mentioned in my account of Bokhara.

10.—TRADE WITH CHINA.—Besides the Russian and British Indian trade Bokhara carries on an extensive and direct commercial intercourse with China, if I can so denominate the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of china ware, musk and bullion are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea, and the extent of trade as well as the remote less of the trade by which it is brought equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of the beverage which they drink at all hours—nine hundred and fifty horse loads of tea, or about 200,000lbs. have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The most of this enormous quantity is consumed in Toorkistan, and but little of it finds its way South of the Hindoo Koosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukshan. These merchants praise the equity of the Chinese and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the Central provinces of China in boxes by a tedious journey of many months. It is transferred to bags and then sewed up in raw hides as the boxes would not stand the journey. A horse load of 250 lbs. costs (60) sixty tillas in Yarkund, and sometimes sells for (100) an hundred in Bokhara. It is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht in China situated on the banks of a river and sent by way of Astracan in small tin boxes. It goes by the name of "Bancal" tea, I believe from the tin in which it is packed. It sells for 4 rupees the pound, and is very high flavoured. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been exposed to the sea air or the close atmosphere in a ships hold. The Yarkund Caravans cross the high lands of Pamere and follow the valley of the Oxus to Budukshan, Bulk and Bokhara. The road is unsafe and in many place dangerous from overhanging cliffs which some times fall down upon it. An earthquake which occurred in January 1832 precipitated several of these on the route and also destroyed many villages and people in Budukshan. The traveller likewise experiences a difficulty of breathing in crossing the Pamere ridge and the Caravans are sometimes attacked by the wondering Kirgizes. Obstacles both natural and political endanger the path of the traveller and the merchant. There is another and better route from Yarkund to Bokhara by the valley of the Sir or ancient Jaxartes and

kun, but it is less frequented than that by Budukshan from a difference which exists between the Khans of Kokun and the Chinese. The Kookun route may be travelled by a caravan in forty five (45) days and as far as that town the merchandize is conveyed from Bokhara. The route by Budukshan is more tedious and occupies a period of sixty five (65) days. At Khoollom, which is a part between Yarkund, Bokhara and Cabool, the ponies are exchanged for camels and the load of two horses is borne by one camel to Bokhara. The Persian trade is inconsiderable from the unsettled state of the roads between the countries and the hatred which subsists between the people who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal article of import; opium has also found its way from Persia to Bokhara and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar in China where the same demand exists for it as on the sea coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per mun of Tabreez which is about 7 English lbs. These articles, as well as others of inferior note are dispatched by the route of Meshid in Khorasan.

11.—EXPORTS OF BOKHARA TO OTHER COUNTRIES.—I shall next notice the exports of Bokhara and these are far from inconsiderable since it produces silk, cotton and wool. The silk of Bokhara is chiefly produced on the banks of the Oxus where the mulberry thrives luxuriantly and nearly all the Toorkmans are engaged in educating the insect during the months of summer. It is exported in considerable quantities to Cabool and even finds its way to India—at Bokhara it varies in price, from 9 to 10 tillas for 8 English lbs. it is wound, silk, is manufactured at Bokhara into a fabric called "adpus," of a mottled colour, red, white, green and yellow which is the fashionable and most expensive kind of dress in Toorkistan. It sells from one half to one and one half tilla per piece of eight yards long and a foot broad. It is woven by the weavers now settled in Bokhara but it is not exported. There is likewise extensive Cotton manufactures in Bokhara. I have mentioned the coarse Chintz which it exports to Russia but most of the people dress in the native manufactures. These are dark and striped coarse cloths different hues of which a pelisses or "Chogha" may be purchased for half a tilla. I do not suppose they would be worth imitating in Europe. The Cotton thread of Bokhara seems to be in as much demand as that of Britain. It is exported in quantities to Russia, and much of the raw material is sent to Balkh, Khoollom, and Koon-dooz. The Wool (pushun) of Toorkistan is sent across the mountains to Cabool and the Punjab where it is manufactured into a coarse kind of shawl. It sells from 6½ to 8 tillas per mound of Bokhara which is equal to 256 lbs. English. A few years since it sold for double the price but the articles manufactured from it have been found inferior and the sale of the Wool has declined. It is procured from among the Ruzzacks and wandering tribes about Bokhara who were long unaware of its value and yet use it in the common ropes by which they bind their horses and cattle. The lambskins of Bokhara are renowned in the East. They are only procured at Karahool, a small district that lies between Bokhara and the Oxus. They are exported to Persia, Turkey and China, but chiefly to the former country the merchants of which purchase them for ready money being afraid to risk a Commercial investment across the desert. It is not possible to negotiate a bill between Meshid and Bokhara.

12.—DUTIES ON TRADE, ABUSES IN THE BRITISH CUSTOM HOUSE.—The duties demanded on Europe goods at Bokhara are most moderate. They are levied according to the koran, and are fixed at one fortieth of the capital which is exactly two and a half per cent. A merchant who was not a Mahomedan would have to pay higher duties, a Christian so much as 20 per cent. a Hindoo 10 per cent. since the law so enact it, but the greater part of this trade must ever be carried on by Mahomedans. The same principles guide the authorities in Cabool though the chiefs Eastward of the Indus are not moderate in their demands. Trade is not obstructed by their exactions but the upper routes through the Punjab are nearly closed on that account. Besides the regular customs there is a transit duty levied in several places between the Indus and Bokhara and some increased disbursements arise from the hire of escorts through troubled districts on the route. The merchants do not consider them exorbitant and complain much more loudly of the rapacity and knavish practices of the subordinate native officers of revenue in the British provinces. It is stated that these persons when on duty at the Custom houses purposely protract and delay the merchants in their journey tho' provided with the requisite passes, and that it is impossible to evade them without bribery; one merchant of Cabool assured me that he had been mulcted in copper money for one cart in which he was travelling without goods to the amount of eighteen rupees between Hurdwar and Benares. The mercantile community of Cabool, and Bokhara complain of this which is the more felt since the public duties are considered to be moderate and their property is well protected. The Russian government, on the other hand, is free from such corruption though it levies heavier duties. These have been made the subject of remonstrance on the part of the King of Bokhara and are now partially reduced.

13.—GENERAL REVIEW, RUSSIAN AND BRITISH TRADE COMPARED; OPENING FOR INCREASING BRITISH EXPORTS.—When we review the extensive productions of Bokhara and the uses to which they are applied, by her native population we may wonder at the great outlet which exists to commerce in that quarter, but the demand

is no country in the Mahomedan world where a merchant is safer and more free from oppression and exaction than in Bokhara. If the people are bigoted on account of their religion they are also bigoted to the injunctions which their religion imposes upon them. The knowledge of the most strict protection of the country is a variety of passages, nor are these evaded by the ruler of the country. The goods which are imported into Bokhara are again sent to Samarcand, Kokun and Yarkund in China also to Orgunje and all the little Cantons around the capital: coarse articles are in more request than the finer fabrics, for the Uzbecks are very indifferent judges. We have seen that this market is supplied by two great European nations, but the females of both Cabool and Bokhara prize more highly the manufactures of Britain and the influence of the ladies is of no mean weight in any country. The chintz, while it has almost superseded the demand for shawl goods has instilled a desire for novelty and given a general taste for the other articles of British import. Russia possesses such an extent of inland navigation that she can bring the fabrics of all countries to the confines of Asia by water carriage and it is the superiority and cheapness of our manufactures that alone enables us to appear in the contest by the Indian route. We must surrender to her I imagine, all trade in the metals and other bulky articles made from them, but we may successfully compete with her in our manufactures. To a mercantile country like England a demand for goods is of the highest moment and it is to be presumed that increase of demand will generally be attended with a diminution of price while the increased sale would still bring an adequate profit to the manufacturer. A more extended exportation of British goods into these countries, in particular of white cloths, muslins and woollens, I am assured by the first merchants and even by the Vizier of Bokhara, would have the immediate effect of driving the Russians from that branch of Commerce. The present exports of these articles from that country have been gradually declining and the increase of the custom-house duties of Cabool affords the best evidence of the cause, the late increase of our own exports. I have taken pains to investigate this fact in other quarters, and we may not only throw the Russian part of this trade into the hands of our own merchants but very materially augment the trade to Toorkistan in the whole of these articles. There are merchants in Cabool who would willingly push still farther their speculations, though some of them have a capital of eight or ten lacs of rupees floating in the Toorkistan trade. The transport of merchandise by the route of Cabool costs little and if Russia navigates the Volga the greatest of the European rivers Britain can command like the Indus.

N. B.—The amount of cotton and woolen manufactures above stated may be viewed with consideration, since it is only an estimate, and that it is a difficult subject.

DELHI.

The Governor General in Council is Reported to have made Hurriana a Free District, in order to remove all impediments to the revival of trade between the countries on the Ganges and Jumna and those on the Indus. Rajpootana will also receive direct benefits from the change; and in time every part of Upper India may reap advantage from a measure calculated to promote intercourse with the Great Western River on the reopening of its commerce. The native merchants have long complained of the harassing interruptions which they meet with throughout our western provinces, from what the Westminster Review calls our standing army of custom-house officers. We have heard of some recent investigations, by which it is said to be ascertained that a detachment of this Fiscal Force, in one Division, has cost the Government for many years between fifteen and twenty thousand rupees annually, over and above what it collected. This is virtually paying for the discouragement of internal trade, without which no country can ever prosper. It is assuredly wise Economy, and the reverse of paralysing useful offices by retrenchment, to abolish these noxious establishments which, without being beneficial to the state, prevent the growth of wealth and comfort in a still greater degree than they bring immediate evil to the people. Wherever it is discovered that positive loss is incurred, the remedy will not be withheld: but we suspect that if all attendant expenses were taken into account, other custom-houses besides those alluded to, would be found to do more injury to the country than good to Government.

The Norman islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney have long had privileges analogous to what it is said Hurriana now enjoys.

Some of our friends express surprise that we should think it of any consequence whether subscriptions of ten Rupees are received at Bombay as donations or shares in the Steam fund. It will certainly afford us great satisfaction if all the Subscribers, overlooking the distinction, give freely what they can spare to promote so grand an object as that of virtually bringing England 6000 miles nearer this country. But many generous persons who, under different circumstances, might not grudge twenty times the sum, would wrangle like Hotspur, for the ninth part of a hair when they saw others claiming an exclusive right to their property. The Calcutta Press has taken a similar view of the subject, we have no doubt that the Bombay Committee will make sufficient alterations in the Prospectus to obviate all reasonable objections.—*Delhi Gazette, June, 15.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAPTIVE EX-MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

The following extracts are from a book written by Lavocat, giving an account of his visit to the fortress of Ham, in which the French Ex-Ministers are confined. They are very interesting.

"Count Peyronnet received us with kindness and urbanity. I found him in the midst of his labours, *à la tête* with his clever friend, M. Jules de Resseguir. The study or working room in which I found the captive Count, is fitted up with four small bookcases, whose shelves contain all the French historians, together with various works on jurisprudence, and other grave matters. This study is furnished with great simplicity. A large table with a green cover, and arm chair, a la Voltaire, are the principal things it contains. A clock and a looking-glass adorn the mantel-piece, over which is the following motto, in the Count's own hand-writing:—*Moult me tarde.*—The windows are enlivened with flowers planted in boxes—placed there, no doubt, to conceal the iron bars. Four portraits—those of his children—are suspended within view of the solitary occupant of this dreary abode. I had seen the Count on Sunday the 25th July, 1830, as he went to St. Cloud, and I found him less altered in appearance, than I had anticipated, after so cruel a reverse of fortune. His habits are very regular. He is always dressed with extreme neatness, and generally wears round his waist a sash which his son Jules brought from Algiers. The Count seems to have imposed upon himself the obligation of not asking for any thing. He had, last year, an attack of sciatic gout, which lasted four months and a half, and he could go from his arm chair to his bed only by means of a line of chairs, which he had himself formed. He would not even claim medical assistance.

"Messrs. de Chantelauze and De Guerson Ranville inhabit the ground floor; Prince Polignac and Count Peyronnet, the first story. The arrangement of each prisoner's apartment is the same. Parallel to each other, and consisting of a study and bed room, they are separated by a passage or corridor, the door of which, open during the day, communicates with the common dining room, and the platform of the castle. At night the door is closed, and all communication with every other part of the fortress cut off till next morning. The four captive Ministers differ much in their personal habits; M. de Chantelauze seems the most affected. It must, however, be stated, that he is the worst off, for he is quite alone during nine months in the year. During the other three he enjoys the society of a brother-in-law, who shares his interest, and his affection, to bring him some relative. In the long intervals of his brother's visits, M. de Chantelauze seems to have got rid of all earthly thoughts and to be plunged in so profound a meditation as to forget even the necessity of clothing himself. M. de Guernon, of firmer temperament, and whom the recollections of former studies have better qualified for the rigour of a life of solitude and captivity, in which the man of science can always find occupation, divides his time between natural philosophy and mathematics. He spends near his air pump all the hours which he does not employ in the solution of algebraical questions; but he is most frequently to be found standing before a large black board, with strange lines and figures chalked upon it—his clothes in disorder, and his face half covered with a thick beard, which the razor has not touched since his captivity—where, from his costume and occupation, he might be taken for Galileo seeking the solution of his problem.

"Prince Polignac is changed in nothing. He is here as at Paris, the man of elegant manners and fashionable life. He is calm, resigned, nay almost indifferent, either from philosophy or from piety, or perhaps from both; appearing to suffer the same degree of ennui as he would in a stage box at the opera—well bred, affable, amiable, and, above all, of courtly bearing. But he at least, can see his wife and children, for whom he is not dead, as he is to society. He has formed a new nation out of his family, and out of his prison a palace. His occupation are confined to drawing and music. He is always dressed with extreme elegance; and when he takes his walks upon the platform, which is from 60 to 80 feet long, and scarcely more than five wide, he might be taken for a London exquisite visiting a prison. He goes out every morning at seven, rain or sunshine; and either for his health or to mortify the attendant janitors who accompany him, he runs along the platform so fast, that not one of them can follow him—an innocent pleasantry, if he mean it as such, which recalls that of Henry IV. at Mayence. The Prince, whom a former captivity of 11 years, after the execution of a sentence which condemned him to two years imprisonment, had accustomed to the life of a prison, resumed its habits without any effort. From humility or inclination, he suffers his cook (the same who served him when minister) to remain idle; and he lives as prisoners live in the Castle of Ham.

"M. de Guernon takes a walk at a later hour; M. de Chantelauze takes no walk; and Count Peyronnet never goes out. For twenty-two months the Count has not left his apartments. He has no objection, he says, to take a walk, but does not choose to be walked. He maintains, that in his case the law passed last year has been violated. It assigns, he says, to certain state prisoners a fortress for their prison; but it imposes on the captive bearing the weight of his punishment, the continual presence of a troublesome witness, and it takes no more from his privileges of locomotion, than that specified in his sentence. The Count asserts, that a gaoler has no more right to accompany the prisoner in his

walk, than to sit with him in his room and occupy one side of his chimney corner, or to sleep with him in the same bed. He alleges, moreover, that it is absurd to tie him to particular hours, and to say to him, 'Go out, now, notwithstanding it rains and you are busy. At another hour, when the weather is fine and you have nothing to do, you shall not go out.'

"The prisoners breakfast in their own apartments; but they dine together; with the exception, however, of Count Peyronnet, who dines alone, and whose dinner is brought to him from the Rue Tournayante. Count Peyronnet's table is neither more nor less sumptuous than that of his fellow captives; the only difference is that of its absolute solitude.

"The dining room of the captive Ministers is transformed every Sunday into a chapel, where they hear mass, to which only the commandant Delpire, and the boy who serves the priest at the altar, are admitted.

"The garrison in the castle is composed of two picked companies, and a company of artillery, forming altogether about 400 men. The draw-bridges are raised at eight o'clock in the evening. In all respects the castle is upon the same footing as all other fortresses."—*Courier, February 12.*

SIEGE OF ANTWERP IN 1832.

(Extracts from an Article in the United Service Journal, for March, 1833.)

Amateurs of all countries, and officers of all nations, were seen eagerly seeking permission to visit the trenches, or to mount the towers or buildings, whence a sight could be obtained of the operations. Some ascended the noble tower of Notre Dame, whence the eye commanded a view of the country for many leagues around, and enabled one to judge of the havoc committed by the inundations, which had converted the broad expanse of fertile polders into a broad waste of unwholesome waters. There flowed the broad river, tenanted only by four or five gun-boats, whilst lower down, towards Lillo, the lofty masts of the Dutch vessels of war were visible through the haze. On the left bank, the banner of Holland, floating above the inundations, marked the position of the three forts occupied by them on that side. Beneath, lay the noble city, filled with the hum of voice, the rattling of wheels and clatter of horses' hoofs,—its inhabitants busied with their usual avocations, and its streets thronged with passengers, apparently as little affected by what was going on, as though the citadel had been leagues distant. To the south, was the fortress itself, partly enveloped in the shadow, or marked by the haze of smoke, but a portion of the profile of its bastions plainly traced out by the reflection of the sun gleaming on its ditches. Its interior seemed tenantless, had not sundry columns of light and curling smoke, followed by the loud echo of its guns, and the sharper rattle of its musketry, told the spectator that the garrison were staunchly standing to their posts. From the smoke and fog that generally hovered over the ground, it was difficult, even with the best telescope, to descry the outline of the offensive works, and the eye eagerly sought for the angular projections of earth, behind which one was aware that thousands of active assailants were busily employed. During some intervals it occurred that there was a deep silence, and one was inclined to doubt the reality of hostilities; but suddenly curling eddies of smoke, rising here and there in a semicircle, at some distance, and followed by loud explosions, indicated the positions of the French batteries; whilst here a shell bursting, with tremendous noise, in the air; there another, creating, lesser destruction when falling into the buildings; or there again a round shot, whistling and splashing into the Scheldt,—convinced one that the business of war was being vigorously carried on.

The tower of the church of St. Andrew, though less lofty than that of the cathedral, was, from its vicinity to the esplanade, a favourite observatory. Its turret was crowded every day with the curious; and it was here that King Leopold, attended by an aide-de-camp took his station, and watched, with natural and intense anxiety, those operations destined to restore to his dominion the possession of this emporium of Belgian commerce.

It was from this point that the effect of the besieging fire could best be observed; and it was curious to remark the anxiety with which each discharge was watched, and the criticisms that were uttered when shot or shells soared over the citadel and fell harmlessly into the river or upon the esplanade.

One of the most singular anomalies attending this siege was the conversion of the theatre into a place for observing the operations. This building, contiguous to the Malines gate, was favourably situated for obtaining a sight of part of the bastions, trenches, and batteries. A portion of the roof was therefore removed, platforms raised, and the managers, profiting by the eager curiosity of strangers, published the following hand-bill:—

"Notice.—The public is informed, that places are to be procured at the Théâtre des Variétés, at Antwerp, for seeing the siege."

The intelligence of the French in judging the proper moment for firing was as remarkable as the general gaiety and good-humour of the soldiers during the whole operation.

The latter may appear very unimportant; for, with us, provided the men do their duty, it is generally a matter of little consideration, whether they be cheerful or not. Indeed, how often does one not remark the officer chiding the soldier for a laugh or jest at a moment when the spirits of the men may require some excitement? and there are few officers of experience who do not acknowledge the value of a cheerful disposition in the ranks, and the effect that a gibe or quaint saying produces in moments of danger. For every one knows, that the Guards, in Spain, were nick-named the "Gentlemen's sons," a joke in which the illustrious Commander-in-chief good humouredly joined, and not unfrequently repeated. At Burgos, a detachment of this corps was advancing to the assault,—the fire was tremendous,—many gallant men had fallen, and the rest paused. The officer commanding, seeing this, sprung forward, cheered them on, and then said, "Forward, lads! Do you think they'd be so cruel as to send the Gentlemen's sons on such duty if the French guns were loaded?" This produced its effect,—there was a laugh,—and on they dashed.

Of the characteristic gaiety of the French many examples can be cited. One or two will suffice. On passing the angle of the boyau leading into the second parallel opposite St. Laurent, which was partially enfiladed from Kiel, an infantry soldier was met floundering through the mud under the weight of a heavy gabion. A shot struck the parapet, and either from this or a false step, down fell the man and his burden into the mire. One of our country-

men would have risen, and his first impulse would have been to have wished the besieged and the service at a much hotter place than the head of the sap. But the conscript sprung up, shook himself, and exclaimed, with a smile,—"Who says it is not a fine thing to be a soldier? I'll enlist for ten years more from this day."—and then, hoisting up his load, on he went. On another occasion, near the descent made in the ditch of the ravelin, the adjutant of the trenches was writing a memorandum: a shell pitched on the reverse of the trench, exploded, and covered him and his paper with a shower of sand. The officer, flipped it off quietly with his hand, and said,—"They are more polite than you, Messieurs; they sent me the sand-box." A round-shot struck a gabion close to the Duke of Orleans, and buried itself in the ground, within a few inches of his person. The Prince took off his hat, and bowing, said,—"One ought to be polite to new acquaintances."

As the works advanced, the number of casualties in the besieging army augmented, especially amongst the sappers, whose loss was more severely felt than twice the number of men in other corps. The attention paid to the instruction of the soldiers of this army is great, and it is but justice to say, that they appeared to display intelligence and self-possession of the first order; being, for the most part, not only able to execute the most important and hazardous operations, but to plan the lesser details. The system pursued by the engineers was, for General Haxo to sketch out the order of each day's operations; copies of these were given to the officers commanding on different points, who traced them on the ground, and they were then executed by the men, little further superintendence being necessary. When it is considered that the British army had no regular corps of sappers and miners in Spain, it is a matter of astonishment that the officers of engineers were enabled to perform the important task imposed upon them at the various sieges. The number of those distinguished and gallant men who were killed and wounded is a proof how severely they paid in their persons, for a deficiency so remarkable and so injurious to the service.

The wounded on all occasions were well taken care of; and the facilities offered by the immediate vicinity of the Antwerp hospital were of immense advantage. All serious cases were immediately transported within the walls, where conveniences and even luxury awaited them; and there were attended with unremitting skill and attention, not only by their own, but by the Belgian surgeons, under the direction of Dr. Seutin, an able and active operator.

Whilst on this subject, it is impossible to pass over the conduct of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours. These young princes, who evinced a zealous devotion to their duties as officers, and a steadiness and gallantry under fire, not to be surpassed by the oldest soldiers, usefully and humanely employed a portion of their leisure in visiting the hospitals at Antwerp, Berchem, and Hoboken. They examined, and spoke with each man; flattering them with kind and gracious compliments on their courage, consoling them with immediate pecuniary assistance, or promises of future recompense, and impressing the sufferers, as well as all persons present, with a deep respect for their generous and unaffected sentiments and behaviour.

A hundred little anecdotes are reported of the mutual sayings that passed on these occasions, as honourable to the princes as to the wounded. It would be irrelevant to repeat them; but it is certain that the happiest effect was produced throughout the army by the report of what passed on these occasions. The soldiers were not only gratified on seeing their princes partaking of the same dangers, and running the same hazards as themselves; but they were stimulated to a forgetfulness of danger when in the presence of those who had the power of rewarding valour, and less thoughtful of the consequences since they knew their princes would not allow them either to linger unattended, or to rise from their beds to drag out an unrequited existence.

A singular occurrence took place in the besieging battery No. 10. The Dutch fire from Kiel, Paciotto, and the ravelin, had been extremely active, and so admirably directed, that shot after shot entered the embrasures, and in some measure forced the gunners to slacken their fire. A shot having displaced a gabion, it fell in the embrasure, so as to mask the piece; the captain commanding, seeing the men somewhat discouraged, sprang on the parapet, pushed aside the obstructing gabion, returned to his own station, and was in the act of pointing a gun, when it made a sharp recoil, on inquiring the cause, it was found that a 12-pound shot had entered at the muzzle, and gone clean home to the bottom of the cylinder, where it split on the 24 pounder within, without injuring the gun, or even scratching it; its fragments were preserved, and presented to General Neigre as a curiosity.

A class of persons attached to the French army deserve especial mention. These were the *vivandières* or licensed sutler-women, of whom a certain number is attached to every regiment, in the proportion of four per battalion. They receive lodgment in barracks, and rations in the field. They wear, for the most part, a particular costume, have a *plaque*, or tin on the arm, denoting their number and the corps to which they belong, and have the exclusive privilege of selling spirits to the troops or battalion to which they are attached. Their dress was generally a glazed hat, a blue petticoat with a tri-coloured border, and red or *garance* military trousers, boots, a short cloak, and a keg slung round the shoulder, with a small basket containing one or two glasses, and a few loaves. Wherever the fire was hottest, there they were to be seen; and it was singular to see the prevailing passion of gain, not only leading these heroines into the most dangerous positions, but to observe them utterly forgetful of the showers of grape and projectiles that, to use the expression of one of them, "fell like plums" around, alone intent on receiving their small change, or rating some debtor who had neglected to pay up his score. Whilst, however, the matter of business was always kept in sight, they were not without frequently exhibiting instances of nobler sentiments. Their devotion and attention to the wounded, and the readiness with which they exposed themselves in the cause of humanity, was as remarkable as praiseworthy. One amongst them was particularly cited. She was a young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, and peculiar for the neatness of her dress. Her courage and disregard of self were so striking, that she was not only cited by the whole army, and the subject of conversation to strangers, but she was thought worthy of being noticed in general orders. She was thus spoken of by Marshal Gerard, in his order of the day. "Antoinette Moran, cantinière of the 25th line, affords daily proofs of her courage and devotion; she rescued a wounded miner, who had fallen into the ditch, from under the enemy's fire. She had already had her hat perforated by a ball, in an-

sisting a wounded man; and amidst a shower of shells and bullets, she brought a bearer to carry off another. She deserves the gratitude of the army." During the subsequent reviews at Valenciennes, the celebrated cantinière was presented to the king, when she received a gold medal of 1000 francs value, and a pension of 250 francs per annum.

Accustomed as British officers are to the dry and laconic style of our own general orders, where individual traits of courage, especially those performed by men below the rank of field-officers, rarely find place, to notice the conduct of a woman may appear puerile. But the policy of such proceeding cannot be denied, and might safely be adopted with us, who have no decoration for junior officers, and no promotion for such soldiers who may particularly distinguish themselves. It may be replied, that, where all do their duty, where all are brave, there is no necessity or possibility of selecting. This cannot hold good, for a skirmish rarely occurs that one or two men do not distinguish themselves in a manner that calls for peculiar notice. Soldiers are pretty good judges, not only of the bravery of their officers, but of those of their comrades; and if, after an action, one takes the trouble of asking the men of a company for the names of those who have performed any striking act, they are generally as just as they are impartial in their replies.

The celebrated mortar, of which so much had been said, reached Antwerp this day, and was directed to be conveyed to the heath in front of Brueschaet, where the Belgians had established a polygon. In his report, General Chassé complains of this mortar having been employed. It was, in the first place, Belgian, so were the 24-pounders in Montebello. We have given our opinion as to the equity of this fort and the counter-guard being employed by the besiegers, and we cannot but coincide with General Chassé, at least, in thinking, that there was something almost wanton in bringing against him an engine, which could but add to a wasteful demolition. For, as it has been remarked, little or nothing remained to be destroyed, and the surrender of the place, ruined as it was by the fire of hollow projectiles, was a matter inevitable, and might with honour have been submitted to when the glacis was crowned.

It having been announced that an experiment would be made on the 24-inch (English) mortar on the heath of Brueschaet, a number of generals and officers of all arms proceeded to that village. The previous experiments made at Liege had not succeeded, either from some defect in the shell, or in the mode of firing. It had been tried with the usual wooden sabot, as well as with a wad of twisted straw; but, with one or two exceptions, the projectile burst at the moment of quitting the piece. This was attributed to a want of thickness in the shell, particularly of the culot or part coming in contact with the charge, which, from great diameter of the cavity, had not sufficient thickness to resist the shock of the powder and concussion of the air. Fresh shells were directed to be cast in the proportion shown in the annexed drawing.

The first eight or ten experiments were made with the dead shell filled with its proper weight in sand, and fired with various charges, from six to twelve pounds, gradually increasing. No accident occurred. The artillery officers being satisfied with these trials, the shell was loaded to a third, and so on to its full charge, upwards of a barrel and a quarter. One shell alone burst out of six, at the mouth of the piece; the remainder fell near the target, and exploded with a fierce detonation, tearing up many cubic feet of earth, and scattering splinters to the distance of 450 yards. The shells were hoisted to a level with the mouth of the cylinder by means of a chevrolet supporting a swivel bar, on the one end of which were suspended two chains with hooks to catch the rings of the shell, and on the other weight nearly equalling that of the projectile; it was easily raised by this means, and then lowered without any jar into the chamber. A straw-twisted wad was employed as a sabot. The operation of loading required an average of 37 minutes to 50. The vent was fitted with a spring detonator, and the man who fired stood behind a traverse, and pulled the spring with a long cord.

The experiment having succeeded, it was resolved to bring the mortar into Antwerp, and preparations were made to place it in battery on the covered way of the bastion of the city, between the re-entering place of arms of Montebello and the Malines gate. Eight horses were required to draw the carriage on which it was placed, and eight others to draw the carriage containing the bed. The weight of the empty shells being nearly 1000 lbs. it is easy to calculate the number of those projectiles that could be moved in an ordinary ammunition wagon. The weight of the bed, which is of timber, is not given in the scale, but it may be taken as at somewhat more than the mortar itself, making altogether about 30,000 lbs.; add to this 110 shells, for 100 rounds at 100 lbs. each, and 110 barrels of 90 lbs. each, and it gives the enormous dead weight of 70 tons, exclusive of gins, triangle, chevrolet, carriage, and sundries. The name of Monster-mortar seems to have been well selected, for it is scarcely possible to conceive a more ugly or unwieldy implement. With the exception of the mortar at Moscow, which has thirty-six inches in diameter at the mouth of the cylinder, and was, if ever used, employed for projecting masses of granite, the monster-mortar exceeds any other weapon of the kind hitherto known. The original conception is due to Colonel Paixhans; it was executed under the direction of Baron Evain, and cast at the Belgian royal foundry at Liège.

It would not come within the scope of an article of this nature, already perhaps too long, to introduce anecdotes of the conduct of the French soldiers when wounded; but as a psychological illustration of national character, it may not be uninteresting to observe that the wounded almost invariably preserved their gaiety under the greatest bodily torment. Their replies or exclamations on these occasions, though often breathing the noblest sentiments, bore the stamp of almost dramatic excitement. Under similar circumstances the British soldier supports pain with his accustomed national firmness and impassibility; reserving, if badly wounded, his strength and resources for the moment of operation, generally more painful than the wound itself. The clenched jaw and contracted brow are the only indications of his bodily agony. The Frenchman, on the other hand, laughs, and as it were endeavours to outwit torture; he seems to bid defiance to pain, and try to overcome corporeal suffering by redoubling his wonted loquacity. Deep resignation and patience show themselves in the one; utter heedlessness and indifference in the other. The courage of the two people in the day of battle has not been inaptly assimilated, the one to the gay bearing of a gallant hastening to a feast; the other, to the tranquil demeanour of a man entering a church.

The 24-inch mortar, which had been brought into Antwerp, was conveyed to the Malines gate, and a rampart having been made by cutting through the first traverse of the covered-way to the right of the road, it was conveyed to the platform prepared for it, and placed in battery behind the second traverse, and directed on bastion Fernando, at the distance of about 800 yards. General Chassé complains in strong terms of its being employed. It is therefore proper to observe, that Marshal Gerard only yielded an unwilling consent to the entreaties of the artillery officers, who were eager to make an experiment. It being feared that, if any of the shells burst or fell short, they might injure the advanced batteries or boyaus, or kill the men by the immense radius of their splinters, the mouth of the piece was directed, as above stated, on the bastion Fernando, and a trifling addition made to the exact charge necessary for its precise range, in order to guard against short falls. A small magazine was constructed in the traverse, but with merely sufficient powder for each charge. The projectiles and stores were kept at the guard-house near the Malines gate.

In the course of the day the miners commenced boring the revetment, but the solidity of the masonry offered great obstacles, and petards were required to move some of the masses of mixed cement, broken granite and brick, that consolidated so firmly as to form a solid body harder than stone itself. An accident occurred at this descent, which, for a while, caused considerable panic. A bomb fell at the very mouth, where it exploded, killing one lieutenant of the 25th, two sappers, one voltigeur, and wounding another. The concussion of air was so great that the lights were extinguished, and the gallery being filled with smoke and left in utter darkness, officers and men at the bottom supposed the roof had given way and that they were buried, and, as the lateral gallery was not yet completely opened, there was no escape on that side. After a few moments' anxious suspense they were reassured by hearing the voice of a vivandière, who, though a second bomb followed close on the heels of the first, killing two and wounding three men, with the utmost coolness walked down, and calling to one of the miners said, "Here's your dram, but you must drink from your hand, for the cursed shell has broken my glasses."

We have omitted to mention, that a letter to Marshal Gerard, signed by Marshal Soult, was published in general orders, in which notice was given to the army, that all such men as should meet with wounds "equivalent to the loss of the use of a limb, would be immediately admitted at the Invalids, and that the families of those who fell would be pointed out to the munificence of government." This and the encouragement held out of a distribution of crosses of the Legion of Honour was well calculated to produce a happy effect in the mind of a young army, and to cheer the spirits of men in hospital. The donations to the wounded, both from the royal families of France and Belgium, were liberal. The French princes and the Marshal repeatedly visited the hospitals, when they conversed familiarly with the sufferers. We shall venture to give an authenticated specimen of one of those dialogues. "Be of good cheer, my friend," said Marshal Gerard to an amputated man, I also was wounded as a private." "You'll allow, general, you have had smartish promotion then," replied the soldier "besides, one can see as well with one eye, but one can't march with one leg." "Console yourself," answered the Marshal, "though you do not get a baton you will a pension that will enable you to plant a wood." "I shan't have far to go for a leg, then," retorted the other; "besides I know one can't make omelets without breaking shells."

The good effect of commander-in-chief or generals visiting the hospitals need not be pointed out. The Duke of Wellington was so sensible of this that he rarely omitted doing so when circumstances permitted, and this suddenly, so as to give no time for hollow parade or preparation. We remember on one occasion, when head-quarters were at Fiente Guinaldo, and the hospitals at Celorico, that the Duke secretly sent on relays, and, accompanied by two or three of his staff, started early and rode with his usual rapidity to the latter place, where he arrived unexpectedly. Here, either from neglect on the part of the Portuguese authorities, or for want of energy elsewhere, his Grace found the sick and wounded in a most deplorable condition, many of them lying in the streets, or under the cars, in a state of the utmost destitution, exposed to all the inclemencies of the rainy season, spoke with his usual laconicism to some of the sufferers—"Wounded?" "Yes." "Badly?" "Smartish." "Been attended to?" "No, my Lord." "How long have you lain here?" "A day or two." "How's this?" "Don't know, but there's more wounded than I am, and besides, now you are come it will be all right." The Commander-in-chief's eye sparkled, lip contracted, and the sharp expression, "Ah!" was uttered. Then turning round, he said, "Let these poor fellows be put under cover in the house of the Juiz de Fora and magistrates; I shall see whether they will leave my people to rot in the streets." Then sending for the principal functionary himself, he rated him in such terms as made the man wish the earth would open to hide him, and turning on his heel, walked towards the hospital. At this juncture, up came the medical superintendent, a smart, tall, and intelligent Irishman, with well-polished boots, snow-white linen, and an umbrella sheltering his best coat. The contrast between the drenched and mud-splashed chief and the spruce physician was striking. The Duke eyed him, but said nothing. He had made up his mind how to deal with the delinquent. As the party advanced, a bullock-cart obstructed the narrow street. The good-humoured and unsuspicious Irishman raised his umbrella, put his right hand on the crupper of one of the oxen, vaulted over with great agility, seized their heads, and turned them so as to admit a passage. This feat was not lost on the general, who, having finished his inspection, and finding every thing in a state rather to augment than allay his anger, administered no very honied admonition to the medical superintendent, mounted his horse, and returned to head-quarters. On his arrival, the inspector-general of hospitals was sent for, to whom he expressed all his displeasure, and ordered the unfortunate Irishman to be sent in disgrace to England. The doctor endeavoured to deprecate his Lordship's cholera, and added, "I regret most sincerely to hear this, for I always considered Mr. —, to be one of the most active men in the department." "Active enough, G—," retorted the Duke, "for he jumped over a car and pair of bullocks with an umbrella in his hand." Mr. — was not saved by this joke.

At midnight, the twenty-four-inch mortar was loaded with twelve and a half pounds of powder, and the first discharge took place. The huge projectile, of which the internal charge was fifty-four pounds of powder and combustibles, was watched with anxiety as it made its parabola, and a look-out person stationed on the tower of St. André reported

that it had fallen and exploded near the great powder magazine at the gorge of bastion Fernando. The success of the experiment was thus demonstrated. At the second shot, which took place nearly an hour later, the shell burst on issuing from the mouth of the mortar, not by explosion from the fuze, but from the weakness of the projectile itself. Great care was therefore ordered to be taken in selecting others, of which the culots were thicker. "The enemy," says General Chassé, in speaking of this mortar, in his report of the 21st, "have put the seal to their brutal and barbarous mode of proceeding, by firing from the great monster-mortar so long announced."

MISCELLANEA.

THE DANGER OF TEA-DRINKING.—The South Carolinians are famous for their fervid eloquence: the Tariff, combined with the heat of the climate, is the source of much inspiration. General Hamilton, at a late meeting at Charleston, made a speech which was received with rapturous applause. Among other things, he said, "He had himself made an importation, having made a shipment of rice to the Havanna, and ordered a return cargo of sugar. He would allow his importation to go into the Custom-house stores, and wait events. He would not produce unnecessary collision; but, if our hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the question were disappointed, he knew that his fellow-citizens would go even to death with him for his sugar!" [He was interrupted by an unanimous burst of accord.] "Go to the death for sugar!" In the beginning of the Revolution, the quarrel with England was about tea. The Bostonians went even to the death for tea! It is now a tax on sugar that is to produce a further split in this great continent. It is curious to think, that that great country should always be going to loggerheads about a cup of tea. Tea must be a very combustible material: We have had some ill-temper shown on the subject at home, and have put it under a Board of Control. In the shape of slavery, it has kept this country, and its tea, in hot water for thirty years. Pope speaks of a lady who never took a dish of tea without a stratum; and it seems she was in the right, for it appears a very dangerous thing. America has fought and bled for its cup of tea first, and is now likely to do the same for sugar to put into it; while the ill-blood that has been made here, and the black blood that has been spilt in the colonies, altogether proves a cup of tea to be a beverage brimming with strife and disunion. Its effects may be observed on old maids: tea and scandal are always coupled together; but when nations get to their cups the consequences are more serious. The Bostonians threw some hundreds of chests into the sea, and after having made an enormous cup of tea in the bay, the rest of the world was unknown for some time. It is now a powder.

DR. LARDNER ON STYLE.—In awarding the prize to the member of the Mechanics' Institute for the best essay on steam, Dr. Lardner paid the candidates what he considered, no doubt, a high compliment: Dr. Lardner said he had had the pleasure of examining the five essays proposed for the prize, and he could safely say, from a pretty large experience in examining manuscripts, from persons of the highest pretensions, that the very worst of them exceeded the ordinary standard, even in purely literary qualities. Dr. Lardner's experience in examining MSS. from persons of the highest literary pretensions dates, we presume, from his editorship of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." The eminent persons who write for that work will hardly be pleased with Doctor for his unhandsome allusion to the state of their manuscripts. It is to be presumed that the Doctor is speaking of scientific authors, and not of his co-operators, the late Sir James Mackintosh, Messrs. Southy, Moore, and Macaulay; and it is an undoubted fact, that some of the very worst writers in England are men of the greatest science. A good style is not merely an affair of phrase: the imagination, where there is one, colours every word even of a plain style, and it is the presence or the absence of this faculty which often makes the difference between a good or a bad writer. The cultivation of the exact sciences indisposes the imagination to any other work than the arrangement of quantities; and thus diverts it from all those occupations which invariably tend to fertilize the composition of a writer. The old belles-lettres professors seem to think, that style is to be obtained by studying models of phraseology. This is a mistake: style comes from the mind: the study of models may teach the writer to prune and arrange, but can no more produce good composition; than the gardener can cause a good crop of fruit with his hammer and nails, and bits of scarlet cloth.

AN UNEXPECTED EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF A CLERGYMAN.—In the report of proceedings in the Rolls Court, (Oxendon v. Dufour,) to set aside bonds on the ground of alleged fraud, after a statement that the bonds of the Reverend Edward Watkins had been made over to the plaintiff, the following fact comes in the course of narrative:—"In April, 1828, the Rev. Mr. Watkins went off without paying bonds or debts, having committed a rape upon a gamekeeper's daughter, and since that unfortunate occurrence the Reverend Gentleman had not been heard of." The counsel observed that this circumstance had been "happily" characterized as an unexpected event in the history of a clergyman. To improve the matter, the Reverend Gentleman was a married man: How happens it, that the clergy give more employment to our courts than any other of the learned professions? nay, we question, whether members of the army or the navy appear oftener in *crim. cons.* than the sons of the church. Compare them, again, with the law—and lawyers are not accounted extraordi-

narily moral—we seldom hear of a learned gentleman's seduction of another man's wife, and never of "the unfortunate occurrence" recorded of the Reverend Edward Watkins. We say nothing of other offences, in which persons of the clerical profession have been implicated more frequently than any other class of men. We cannot contemplate the grossness, the absurdity and injustice as to affect the public mind with the disgrace of its unworthy members, but we would know how it happens that there are more of these unworthy members in the church than in the professions where morality might be supposed less guarded. It is not, as is commonly said, that the scandal of the clergyman's delinquency makes it conspicuous while the others escape remark; for our observation has reference to the cases of which there has been legal cognizance, and the star (for instance) in twenty years has not committed so many trespasses against the laws of God and man, as the clergy in one year; and we think that the number of actions for *crim. con.*, setting altogether aside proceedings before magistrates and at sessions, against members of the church will in several late years be found to exceed those against members of the army and navy. We only say if this be, how happens it?

DEPRAVED TASTE.—Moore's *Life of Byron* was not purchased in greedy haste by an over-anxious body of readers, in consequence of any intrinsic merit which the piece of biography might possess, as the composition of the author of the *Irish Melodies*, (because all men were aware that, from his conspicuous failure in his volumes upon poor Sheridan, he had no discriminative judgment or power for that species of writing;) but the world expected to find endless scandalous details, and displays of senility, low-mindedness, jealousy, and hatred,—all tending to diminish the dignity of human nature.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE TIMES.—Who that now reads the *Times* could imagine that under the same proprietorship and editorship, it was high church, high prerogative, high Tory, and saturated with that doctrine of natural enmities between nations, which made it preach for thirst of French blood, until the country was inoculated with the virus? Refer to the columns of the *Times* newspaper at the period when the Duke of Wellington was in Spain. It has truly been said that his Grace was as much indebted to the *Times* for his military greatness as to his own merits and good fortune. Why the *Times* advocated his support with such earnestness is best known to the Wellesley family and the proprietors of the newspaper. But did it not then advocate the lavish expenditure of those millions upon millions, to pay the interest of which we are now so oppressed in this unhappy country? Did it not then call upon the people by all that was sacred, by all they loved, to support the Tory government in those dreadful expenses which have reduced the country to a state of impending bankruptcy? Now read the *Times*, and behold it!

because it could not do such as the feeling of the nation, looking but out and out Radicalism will now please the *Times*, because nothing else will please the majority of the people. Is it possible to imagine that the *Times*, which now advocates the strictest retrenchment, is the same paper that formerly called upon the people, with all the power of language, to expend millions, and which praised and supported a Tory Government which was so reckless of the money? The fact is, that the *Times* newspaper is without principle; it takes the public by the nose, and the public are fools enough to allow themselves to be so degraded. The fact of this paper is to find out the course which public opinion is likely to take, and to follow that opinion; temporizing at first until it is sure of the direction in which the stream will flow, when it boldly dashes on in advance, and claims for itself the title of the great leading, when it is in fact only the great following journal of Europe.—*The Newspapers—Metropolitan Magazine.*

TALLEYRAND.—Talleyrand has been an Abbe, a Bishop, a Constitutional Priest, a Clerk in an office, a Minister, a Keeper of a public house in America, the prince of the Empire, a Teacher, a Secretary, a Grand Chamberlain, an Ambassador, a Protocollist, a Catholic, an Atheist, a Royalist, a Jacobin, a Council of Five Hundred, a Senator, a Buonapartist, an Extrême Droit, a Centre Droit, a Centre Gauche, an Extrême Gauche, a Quandémême, a Doctinaire, a Louis Phillippist, a Juste-Milieu Man, a Wit, a Trimmer, a Rake, a Whistplayer, a Rat of many tales, a — whatever chance and his wife made him for the moment. "Thank God," said he, when he swore allegiance to Louis Philippe, "this is the thirteenth I have taken." His first friend was the Comte d'Artois. While he was a plain abbe, the Comte d'Artois, Louis XVI. with prayers, to make his friend a bishop. Louis for a long time positively refused, alleging as his objection the rather negligent course of his mode of life; but being further solicited, promised to grant the request on condition that the abbe would go to the country, and do something ecclesiastical that would make people forget his escapades in Paris. Accordingly, Talleyrand left the city, and preached two or three fine sermons, and otherwise behaved himself so as to lay in a sufficient stock of merit. The Comte d'Artois obtained his prayer; and the abbe was turned into the Bishop d'Autun. This was his first rise in the world—mark the end! That Comte is now the ex-King Charles X., and the Bishop of Autun is Prince Talleyrand—and he represents Kings Louis Philippe at the Court of St. James's. Talleyrand, like Scott and Byron, has a defect in his foot—is lame in the right.